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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1984 TO JUNE 30, 1985

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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* As of June 30, 1985

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region
  Regional Administrator .... Donald F. Dease
    Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center,
      Superintendent .... James H. Whitworth
    Catawba Work Release Center,
      Superintendent .... Edwin E. Burch, Jr.
    Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden .. Phoebe Johnson
    Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden ...... Glen T. Davis
    Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden .... Robert H. Mauney
    Greenwood Correctional Center,
      Warden .... Frankie L. Rickenbaker
    Livesay Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... John R. Lark
    Northside Correctional Center, Warden .... John C. Hatfield, Jr.
    Perry Correctional Institution, Warden .... Frank H. Horton, Jr.

Midlands Correctional Region
  Regional Administrator .... James L. Harvey
    Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden .... R. Brien Ward
    Campbell Work Release Center, Superintendent ... George Roof
    Central Correctional Institution, Warden .... James E. Aiken
    Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden ... Bobby J. Leverette
    Kirkland Correctional Institution,
      Warden .... Kenneth D. McKellar
    Lower Savannah Work Release Center,
      Superintendent .... Michael Buck
    Manning Correctional Institution, Warden ... Laurie F. Bessinger
    Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center,
      Warden .... Louisa D. Brown
    State Park Correctional Center, Warden ...... Judy C. Anderson
    Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden ...... Flora A. Boyd
    Walden Correctional Institution, Warden .... Rickie Harrison
    Wateree River Correctional Institution,
      Warden .... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
    Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent ... Jerry D. Spigner
    Women's Correctional Center, Warden ...... Robert W. Donlin

Coastal Correctional Region
  Regional Administrator .... Lucious J. Allen
    Coastal Work Release Center, Superintendent ... Frank A. Smith
    Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden** ...... Paul D. Taylor
    MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden .. Edsel T. Taylor
    Palmer Work Release Center,
      Superintendent .... Charles E. Grooms

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** Scheduled to open June, 1986.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1985, SCDC had jurisdiction over 11,169 sentenced adult inmates of whom 1,534 were serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.[1] Also included, as SCDC "safekeepers," were 39 Death Row[2] inmates. For more details, see table 30 on page 113. In addition to the 11,169 inmates under SCDC jurisdiction, SCDC also had custody of other safekeepers for the counties as well as unsentenced offenders sent by the courts for pre-sentence investigation under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Special Projects, Public Affairs, and Internal Affairs and Inspections. The Executive Assistant to the Commissioner for Legal Settlements and Compliance reports to the Commissioner on the monitoring of legal settlements.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and ten divisions supervised by Directors:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, personnel administration and training, industries, and support services. These four areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

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[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 120. This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 819 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community at the end of FY 1985. Parole decisions pertaining to, and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for persons sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

[2] As set forth by S. C. Law, SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 23-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws).

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.
2. The Division of Personnel Administration and Training develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, handles all personnel matters and develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.
3. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other state agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. The division also oversees SCDC's transportation and communication operations.
4. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, engineering and maintenance operations statewide. The Deputy Commissioner receives reports from two divisions, a director of security and three regional administrators. Their respective offices and duties are described below:

1. The Division of Construction, Engineering, and Maintenance provides the necessary coordination and supervision required for the implementation and execution of the five-year capital improvements plan, manages all phases of new construction, and is the SCDC liaison with architects, engineers and contractors awarded bids for construction projects. Other responsibilities include management of projects which are constructed with inmate labor and maintenance and operation of the physical plant facilities. The division also performs renovation projects and provides technical assistance to the institutional maintenance personnel, state, county and city officials.
2. The Division of Inmate Operations and Control directs and coordinates all administrative and operational activities relating to the movement, status and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities; provides administrative liaison with the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board, administers the Interstate Corrections Compact in this Agency and ensures

compliance with State law and compact agreements. In addition, this division manages the inmate labor details to include contracting with counties and other aspects of the program.

3. The Director of Security manages the overall security posture at SCDC facilities, ensuring availability and serviceability of security equipment. In addition, the Director of Security ensures all security employees are properly trained in assigned duties, especially the effective response of the Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams and Corrections Emergency Response Teams. These units are selected security employees specially trained to respond to emergencies such as riots or hostage situations.

4. Institution operations are divided into three regions headed by a Regional Administrator. The Appalachian Correctional Region has administrative responsibilities for institutions in the upper part of the state. Institutions on the coast are part of the Coastal Correctional Region; the Midlands Correctional Region is made up of those institutions in mid-state South Carolina. Each Regional Administrator is responsible for ensuring all institutions located in his region operate effectively and efficiently.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services[3] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing a program delivery system that adequately meets the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, Educational Services, and Health Services:

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, administers the Youthful Offender Program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, (e.g., the Pre-Release and Work Release programs, the Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, Supervised Furlough programs and early release programs).
2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides psychological, social and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.
3. The Division of Educational Services develops and evaluates curricula for the educational needs of SCDC inmates under the Palmetto Unified School District. This division is comprised of academic,

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[3] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 121.

vocational, special education, career education, and library services.

4. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff and contractual agreements. It operates two infirmaries, one psychiatric unit, and coordinates the placement of inmates at the Byrnes Clinical Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 11.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1985, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 26 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, pages 18 through 19. Figure 2, page 20, shows their location. Of these, six are work release centers, one is a pre-release center; one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center; one functions dually as a geriatric/handicapped unit and female work release unit. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, 11 institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and one is a maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates. During FY 1985, Maximum Security Center, formerly a separate maximum facility, was incorporated as part of Central Correctional Institution.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1985 was 6,927, and the safe and reasonable capacity, as approved by the Budget and Control Board and adopted by the Board of Corrections in March 1983, was 7,976. The capacities for individual institutions are shown in Table 1, pages 18 through 19. Capacity distributions are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region — 2,247 design capacity, 2,582 safe and reasonable capacity; Midlands Correctional Region — 4,232 design capacity, 4,689 safe and reasonable capacity; and Coastal Correctional Region — 448 design capacity, 705 safe and reasonable capacity. The total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1985 (excluding YOA pre-sentence, YOA parolees, EPA releasees, and non-death row safekeepers) was 10,121. Of these, 501 were housed in designated facilities, 294 were in the Extended Work Release Program, 549 were on Supervised Furlough, 75 were on Provisional Parole, and 163 were placed in non-SCDC locations.[4] Thus, an average, 8,539 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, operating at 123% of design capacity and 107% of safe and reasonable capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions (See Figure 2). The Appalachian, Coastal, and Midlands Regions, are administered by regional administrators.

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, and the desire of local entities to use prison labor, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[5] since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1985, 484 state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 39 counties. During the fiscal year, the average number of SCDC inmates held in designated local facilities was 501, or 5.0% of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

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[4] These include the Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, and the Criminal Justice Academy, other hospital facilities and those inmates on authorized absence.

[5] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 34-bed unit of the Byrnes Clinical Center, administered and operated by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), was renovated and designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas SCDMH provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. In addition to inmate assignments to the State Law Enforcement Division, a number of eligible inmates participate in programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole) that permit them to reside in the community under close supervision.

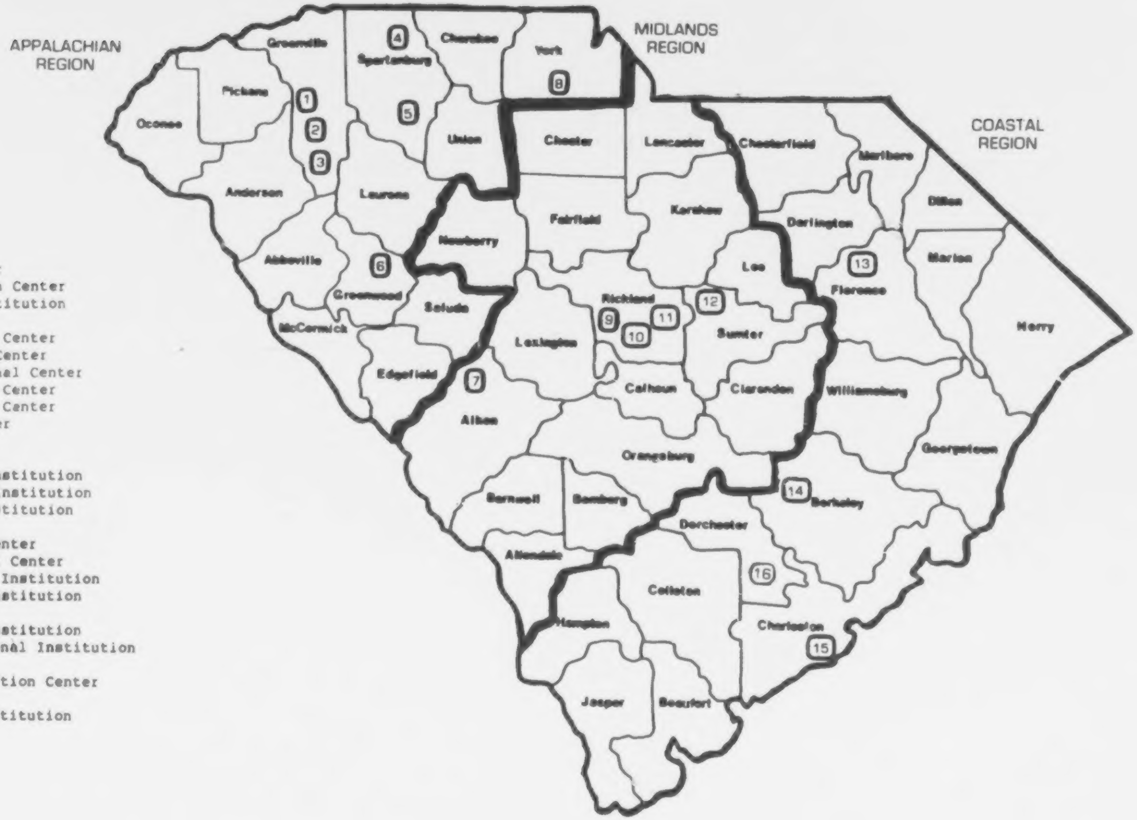
TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1985	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	178	143	124.5	180	99.0
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	88	86	102.3	96	91.7
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution (CACI)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	488	528	92.4	528	92.4
Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	488	528	92.4	528	92.4
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	117	68	172.1	102	114.7
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	89	48	185.4	72	123.6
Livesay Work Release Center (LiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	92	96	95.8	96	95.8
Northside Correctional Center (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	225	174	129.3	212	106.1
Perry Correctional Institution[3] (PCI)	3	Medium/Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,041	576	180.7	768	135.5
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	248	224	110.7	253	98.0
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	156	100	156.0	100	156.0
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	11	Medium/Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,256	1,292	97.2	1,306	96.2
Maximum Security Center (MSC)	—	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up					
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	271	187	145.0	187	145.0
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	10	Medium/Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	835	544	186.4	768	108.7
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	71	45	157.8	48	148.0

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS AS OF JUNE 30, 1985


APPALACHIAN REGION
MIDLANDS REGION
COASTAL REGION
Oconee
Pickens
Greenville
Spartanburg
Cherokee
York
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Dillon
Newberry
Abbeville
Greenwood
Lee
Marion
Richland
Saluda
McCormick
Sumter
Lexington
Florence
Horry
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
Berkeley
Dorchester
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Charleston
Jasper
Beaufort
1
2
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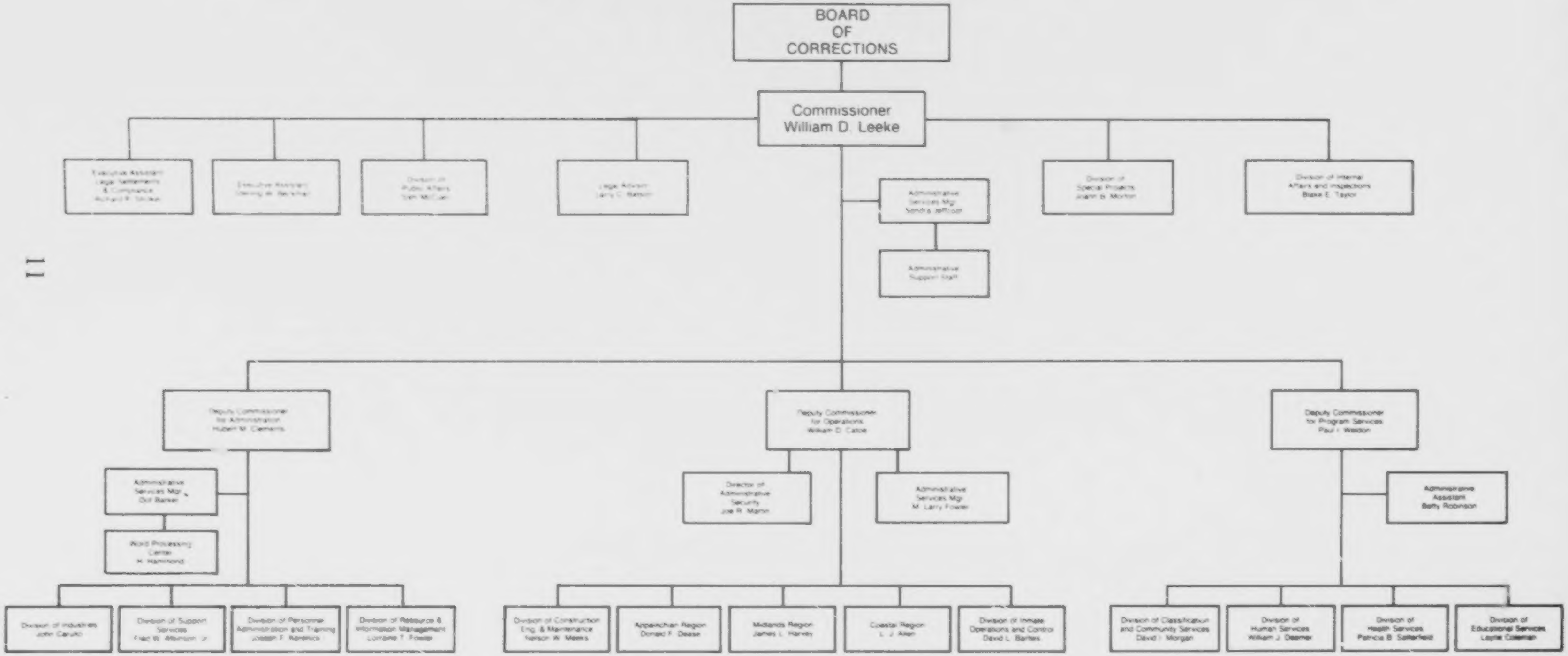
16

① Blue Ridge PR/WR Center
② Givens Youth Correction Center
③ Perry Correctional Institution
④ Livesay WR Center
Northside Correctional Center
⑤ Dutchman Correctional Center
Cross Anchor Correctional Center
⑥ Greenwood Correctional Center
⑦ Aiken Youth Correction Center
Lower Savannah WR Center
⑧ Catawba WR Center
⑨ Campbell WR Center
Goodman Correctional Institution
Kirkland Correctional Institution
Walden Correctional Institution
Watkins PR Center
Women's Correctional Center
State Park Correctional Center
Stevenson Correctional Institution
⑩ Central Correctional Institution
Midlands R & E Center
⑪ Manning Correctional Institution
⑫ Wateree River Correctional Institution
⑬ Palmer WR Center
⑭ MacDougall Youth Correction Center
⑮ Coastal WR Center
*⑯ Lieber Correctional Institution

* Under Construction

FIGURE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE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Midlands Region James L. Harvey
Coastal Region L. J. Allen
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Division of Classification and Community Services David I. Morgan
Division of Human Services William J. Deemer
Division of Health Services Patricia B. Satterfield
Division of Educational Services Layne Coleman

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1985	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	12	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily	491	346	142.0	376	130.6
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center (MR&EC) [4]	11	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	203	192	105.7	192	105.7
State Park Correctional Center (SPCC)	10	Minimum	Male, and Females, ages 17 and up—two separate units	162[*]	250	64.8	250	64.8
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	—		Male, primarily geriatric/handicapped inmates					
Women's Work Release Unit	—		Female, inmates on work release and employment programs					
Stevenson Correctional Institution (SCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	144	129	111.6	152	84.7
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	214	150	142.7	152	140.8
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	617	456	135.3	492	125.4
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on pre-release	118	144	82.0	144	82.0
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	10	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	316	173	182.7	269	117.5
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Coastal Work Release Center (CoWRC)	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	124	158	78.5	158	78.5
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	409	240	170.4	472	86.7
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	94	50	188.0	75	125.3

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations Quarterly Capacities Report, June 30, 1985; Board Reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July, 1984 - June, 1985.

[1] Design capacity is the planned capacity of the facility at the time of construction or acquisition, modified as appropriate to include subsequent changes resulting from add-on construction, major renovations, etc.

[2] The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, after meeting approval of the Budget and Control Board, was adopted in March, 1983, by the Board of Corrections.

[3] The reception and evaluation component at Perry Correctional Institution provides intake services for the Appalachian Region.

[4] This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1985 average shown for MR&E include both the MR&E proper (capacity 112) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

[*] This is the total average number of inmates at State Park Correctional Center (SPCC).

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state-administered institutions and from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. The following summary of significant developments and events during this evolution provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[6]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary during the 1860's. This act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons. Shortly thereafter, the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision. And by 1930, county supervisors assumed full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction, or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of state-administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and caused widespread criticism of the system.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning state and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. Changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy to include educational and vocational training along with productive work programs were also experienced. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed. As a result, the state correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the state and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime rates soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, the inefficiency of resource utilization and the inequitable distribution of services. Therefore, reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring humane treatment, providing confinement and programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, each with regional corrections coordinating offices. The coordinating offices would be headed by regional administrators. Each office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area. This would include the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, in coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

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[6] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closing of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974, gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. The result of this was that for the first time in the history of South Carolina corrections, all prisoners sentenced to more than 90 days were systematically processed and classified through the Department. Many were then returned to local jurisdictions to continue their involvement in public work programs.

This period in South Carolina saw many of the larger counties move away from the county supervisor form of administration to the county council manager system of government. All metropolitan counties except Anderson decided to end their involvement with county prison camps and turned many of the camps over to the Department which sorely needed additional room for its growing number of state prisoners. It continued to be permissible for any county to operate its own prison camp, provided the facility met certain basic standards. This local option was carried out when the Department, through agreement with the jurisdiction's governing body, designated the facility to be suitable to house state inmates. Since May 1, 1973, most counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1985, only nine counties operate prisons as separate facilities. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, overnight lockups, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house studies of the geographic distribution of offenders, and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977. The distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements suggested that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This reduction was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions — Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal — were established and became fully operational through regional corrections coordinating offices. Although configuration and facility alignment changes have occurred, the current configuration is found in figure 2 on page 20.

Population Trends

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the state corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under state jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than 30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under state jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Year 1975 and 1976 resulted in intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities, as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. The Department was forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities, expanded use of designated facilities, revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration, and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population continued to increase but at a more moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. However, this population stabilization did not continue in FY 1982 when the average daily population increased 6.5% over Fiscal Year 1981. This trend continued through FY 1985 as the average daily population increased 3.4% over the previous fiscal year. (Table 3, page 46, shows the average inmate population for Fiscal Years 1967-1985.)

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1985

The Department of Corrections was thrust into the public eye during Fiscal Year 1985. In addition to the problem of continued prison overcrowding and compliance with the settlement agreement reached in the *Nelson v. Leeke* lawsuit, there was strong public sentiment in favor of harsher penalties for certain violent crimes. Publicized cases contributed to the momentum of citizen groups such as Citizens Against Violent Crime (CAVE), who pressed for legislative reform to introduce stricter penalties. Projecting that such penalties will result in increases in inmate population, the Department of Corrections anticipated further elevation of the overcrowding problem without approval of additional prisons. The conflicting goals of stricter penalties and reducing the fiscal burden of prison construction became priority concerns of various groups including the Governor's Office of Public Safety, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, the Prison Overcrowding Project of the State Reorganization Commission, and various citizens groups.

The implementation of programs and policies aimed at reducing the inmate population to a manageable level, compliance with the *Nelson* settlement, plans for the construction of additional prisons, and renovations of existing prisons were priorities in Fiscal Year 1985. An additional EPA rollback during the Fiscal Year helped relieve overcrowding. Construction of the Francis Lieber Correctional Institution continued during Fiscal Year 1985, with a scheduled completion date of June, 1986. Plans were made for a medium/maximum prison in McCormick County, and construction is scheduled to begin in early Fiscal Year 1986. The Gilliam Psychiatric Unit at Kirkland Correctional Institution was completed and opened in August 1984, adding 96 beds. A settlement was reached and signed in the *Nelson v. Leeke* lawsuit on January 8, 1985. A Compliance Office was established to monitor the requirements set forth in the agreement. During the year the Compliance Office worked closely with the Classification Branch to ensure that an objective classification system for placement and reassignment of inmates was developed.

Inmate Population Gains

In fiscal year 1985, SCDC's average daily jurisdictional inmate population (excluding YOA pre-sentence, YOA parolees, EPA releasees, and non-death row safekeepers) was 10,121 (an increase of 332 (3.4%) over FY 1984). This continued a trend of increasing average daily populations, although this year's increase was not as great as the 9.2% increase in FY 1983. Of the average 10,121: 8,539 were housed in SCDC facilities; 501 in designated facilities; 918 in community programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole) and the remaining 163, in other state non-SCDC facilities by special assignments (the Alston Wilkes' Halfway House, Criminal Justice Academy, Hospital facilities, etc.). Since our facilities' safe and reasonable capacity averaged 7,976, SCDC was operating at 107% of that capacity. The average SCDC facility, designated facility, community programs and non-SCDC facility count varied only slightly from the previous fiscal year.

Institutional Changes and Capital Improvements

Construction and renovation projects to increase bedspace for compliance with the *Nelson* Suit were of high priority during the fiscal year 1984-85.

The Gilliam Psychiatric Unit at Kirkland Correctional Institution was completed and opened in August, 1984. The 96-bed dormitory building of the Gilliam Unit was opened in October, 1984. Stevenson Correctional Institution was renovated to accommodate the Habilitation Unit, a special learning unit, formerly located at Kirkland Correctional Institution. Temporary offices in the Quonset Hut at the Lieber Correctional Institution were completed for occupancy in October 1984. Complete construction of Lieber Correctional Institution is scheduled for June 16, 1986.

Capital Improvement and Appropriated Funds for several new projects and previously frozen projects were approved and released in December 1984. Construction on a new medium/maximum prison in McCormick County is scheduled to begin early in FY 1986. The Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center project began in April, 1985, and frozen funds for the Women's Center Dorm were released and work began in March, 1985.

The Maximum Security Center, formerly a separate institution, was made a part of Central Correctional Institution. However, complete phase-out as a maximum security unit probably will not be effected prior to 1986.

Implementation of the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) And Supervised Furlough Program

In June of 1983, the South Carolina General Assembly passed the "Prison Overcrowding Powers Act" (EPA) to provide an emergency release mechanism to relieve prison overcrowding. The Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency when the prison population exceeds "safe and reasonable operating capacity" for 30 consecutive days, thereby empowering the Board of Corrections to advance by 30, 60, or 90 days the maxout release date[7] of non-violent offenders[8] with sentences greater than nine months. Non-violent offenders with a sentence of nine months or less will receive only a fraction of the advancement amount. All eligible inmates in, or admitted to the prison system during the EPA emergency will also be qualified for the advancement/early release. Inmates released early via the EPA provisions are to be placed in the community and remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections (DPCC) until expiration of their sentences.

Implementation of EPA affects inmates' maxout release dates and accordingly, eligibility for other programs related to the maxout date. The major program affected is the Supervised Furlough II (SFII) Program authorized on June 13, 1983.

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[7] Thus, the Act does not affect parole eligibility.

[8] Non-violent offenders exclude habitual offenders and those convicted of Murder, Armed Robbery, Sexual Assault, Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping or Trafficking in Illegal Drugs.

Under the SFII statute, non-violent offenders who are within six months of their maxout date and have served at least six months with a clear disciplinary record, are eligible to be placed in intensive community supervision by DPCC while remaining in SCDC jurisdiction. An EPA declaration results in an advancement of maxout dates, and since SFII eligibility is six months prior to maxout, there is a corresponding advancement of SFII eligibility. Inmates becoming eligible for SFII as a result of the EPA advancement of maxout date are thus under SFII supervision for 180 days (i.e., full duration of the SFII Program) and then are re-assigned to EPA supervision for the remainder of their sentences. Therefore, an inmate can be released from institutional incarceration more than 180 days prior to his scheduled maxout release date. Inmates affected by EPA but not eligible/approved for SFII are placed directly to EPA supervision and jurisdiction of the DPCC.

The EPA was first invoked by the Governor on September 2, 1983, and the amount of a full advancement (rollback) was 90 days. As overcrowding continued, the Act was invoked twice subsequently, in March, 1984, and in June, 1985. On both occasions, a 90-day advancement was implemented. Since the state of emergency had not been lifted at any time since the first rollback, all eligible inmates in SCDC at that time with a sentence greater than nine months could receive a maximum of 270 days advancement of sentence. Between September 16, 1983, and June 30, 1985, 817 inmates were released from SCDC institutions directly to the EPA Program and 2,098 were placed on the SFII Program.

In FY 1985, 563 inmates were placed directly on EPA and 1,076 were placed directly on SFII, of whom 620 were eligible at the time of placement because of EPA. As of June 30, 1985, 453 were in the community being supervised under EPA and 372 were under SFII.

Litigation Over Overcrowded Conditions in SCDC

In FY 1985, agreement was reached with regard to a proposed settlement of the class action suit filed in 1982 by former inmate Gary Nelson against SCDC. The suit alleged overcrowding and other inadequacies throughout the SCDC system. On January 8, 1985, the settlement was signed by attorneys for both sides and by the defendants. A few of the numerous terms that were agreed to included establishing new classification procedures that will better separate violent and non-violent inmates, making a good faith effort to close Central Correctional Institution and complying with various American Correctional Association Health, Food Service, Fire Safety, and Training Standards.

To comply with the *Nelson* agreement, SCDC accelerated the construction of Francis Lieber Correctional Institution, and proceeded with constructing the following: an additional high-security prison, a new reception and evaluation center, a 96-bed unit at the Women's Correctional Center, as well as renovating buildings at CCI. During the fiscal year, SCDC received adequate funds from the legislature for meeting first year *Nelson* Suit requirements. In 1984 the General Assembly approved approximately $75 million to initiate the funding of the agreement. It is anticipated that the federal court will approve the settlement early in FY 1985-86.

Proposed Legislation Directly Affecting the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Fiscal Year 1985 was a year in which many legislative bills directly affecting the Department of Corrections were introduced in the State Legislature. The flood of legislation stemmed, in part, from the public's desire for harsher punishment for crimes. Publicized criminal cases during the year contributed to citizens awareness and involvement in crime and punishment. Criminal Justice reform was also a priority for the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, the Governor, and the Attorney General, resulting in legislative proposals warranting impact analysis by the Department of Corrections. Although only two of the many bills imposing harsher penalties were passed, other legislation dealing with crime and punishment were in various stages of the legislative process when the session ended. Many of these proposals will likely be reintroduced in the FY 1986 legislative session.

S258 and H2120 were the two bills passed by the General Assembly affecting the Department of Corrections. S258 classifies burglary and housebreaking into first, second, and third degree depending on aggravating and mitigating circumstances. H2120 provides that when the Governor commutes a sentence of death, the commutee is not eligible for parole and that no person sentenced for murder may receive work release credits that would reduce the mandatory twenty-year imprisonment before parole consideration.

Two significant bills, not passed in FY 1985 but scheduled to be reintroduced in the Fiscal Year 1985-86 legislative session, include the Classification Bill and the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act. The Classification Bill would classify the offenses in South Carolina statutes into four classes of felonies and four classes of misdemeanors with specified maximums and minimums for each class. One of the many parts of this bill calls for the elimination of community programs such as Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, and Extended Work Release Program.

Whereas the Classification Bill focuses on statutory reform toward certain punishment and fairer and more consistent sentencing, the Governor's Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act offers a strategy to relieve overcrowding meeting the desire of the public for tougher sentences. The act proposes longer sentences for certain offenders and a reduction in state prison population by allowing inmates with a year or less sentence to be under county jurisdiction. Among those designated to receive tougher penalties are multiple offenders, violent offenders committing crimes with firearms, murderers, and other high-risk offenders. At the end of FY 1985, the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act was passed by the Senate and the House Judiciary Committee.

Cumulative Impact of Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

SCDC's overcrowding situation would have been much worse had it not been for the impact of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program on reducing facilities population. The EWCP was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 *S. C. Code of Laws*, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work per day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1985, an average of 7,708 inmates (or 76 percent of the SCDC average daily population) were productively engaged and earned credits towards their time to serve. An additional 993 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 759,823 credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 99 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an earlier release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment and the total and average number of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 26 in the Statistical Section, pages 100 through 109. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1985 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	Number of Inmates
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	3,199	3	3,202 (31.1%)
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	2,074	22	2,096 (20.4%)
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,412	42	1,456 (14.1%)
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	843	135	978 (9.5%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	2,555	—	2,555 (24.8%)
TOTAL**	10,083	202	10,285

* Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, or administrative disciplinary action, or unassigned.
** Does not include inmates on Death Row or ICC.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiraling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. The effects of earned work credits on the SCDC population level and operational costs have resulted in the reduction of time served of released inmates. The program has been authorized for seven years and fully operational for about 6½ years through the end of FY 1985. Between July 1, 1984, and June 30, 1985, 6,048 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 4,335 inmates (71%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[9]

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[9] Of the remaining 1,713 inmates released, 340 had earned work credits, but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity to reside with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[10] Each extended work release participant must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other criteria set forth by departmental policy. Participants in EWRP report to work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision.

During FY 1985, 471 inmates were placed on EWRP; 390 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, 151 were transferred to other programs, and 33 were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in the program averaged 294 during the fiscal year, and on June 30, 1985, 224 program participants were residing with community sponors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

Health Services

In accordance with the *Nelson* Settlement, major focus this year has been in gaining compliance in all clinics with American Correctional Association/Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (ACA/CAC) Standards. Audits were conducted in January and May, and 100% compliance was reached in all clinics. Last year's cost reduction effort continued to be of primary importance, along with improvement in the area of service delivery.

During FY 1985, outside consultants were brought in to assist in a detailed study of the inmate health/mental health care system. The evaluation recommended additional staff as well as equipment to enable the department to comply with ACA Standards. The development of a detailed plan for the implementation of the recommendations suggested from the study was established, as stipulated in the *Nelson* Settlement. These recommendations are to be phased in over a three-year period.

In addition, a Mortality Review Committee was initiated for the purpose of ensuring that the health care received within SCDC meets, at least, community standards. To evaluate service delivery, all medical records of deceased inmates are to be reviewed.

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[10] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crime were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

In the cost reduction area, SCDC and the Department of Mental Health jointly contracted with Martin Segal Company, Atlanta, for review of all hospital bills prior to payment to determine if fees are appropriate and treatment and services consistent with medical diagnosis. The review process was to begin on July 1, 1985. As a deterrent to the high costs for community hospital services, Byrnes Clinical Center continued to be the referral agency for the majority of medical and surgical inpatient care for many of the specialty clinics. The census stayed at or near capacity for the entire year.

The opening of the Gilliam Psychiatric Center resulted in improved service delivery of mental health services. In October, inmates were moved from their old housing to the dormitory portion of the Gilliam Center. Gilliam Center reached its maximum capacity in April of 1985 and has remained full constantly since that time. Plans were made for the establishment of additional transitional care units in major institutions. These plans will begin to be implemented during fiscal year 1986-87. The transitional care units will relieve some of the intense admission pressures currently being felt by the Gilliam Center.

Resource and Information Management (RIM) and Technology Plan

The Department of Corrections has grown significantly in the area of data processing during the past several years. The availability of the Cathode Ray Terminals (CRTs) to the users of the SCDC information system is of primary importance. In order to process inmates and perform financial and statistical functions, on-line equipment must be readily available. Personal computers were added to the information network during the past year, in part, to facilitate reporting requirements of the *Nelson* Settlement. With the average life span of data processing equipment approximately five years, the addition of new equipment and the replacement of outdated equipment is an ongoing process. At the end of the fiscal year the Department of Corrections had approximately 177 terminals, 76 printers and 34 PC's.

Correctional Industries and Farming Operations

SCDC's industries experienced continued improvements in sales during FY 1985. Industries' sales for Fiscal Year 1985 was $5,506,582, with a profit of $250,650.

A new dairy at Wateree Correctional Institution began operation in June 1985. It consists of a milking parlor, processing plant, and 144 stall feed lots. The milk parlor consists of a double nine herringbone system that can milk 90 cows per hour. The plant has a capability of separating butter fat, and producing pasteurized low-fat milk, chocolate milk, buttermilk and fruit drinks.

The Division of Industries' accounting system was updated during FY 1985. The purchase of a small computer system has provided a more efficient accounting system. The software consists of a work order system, accounts receivable, accounts payable, purchase orders and general ledger. The computer also has the capability of storing sales records and customer information.

The construction of a bus/truck restoration facility is being planned for Lieber Correctional Institution. Plans have been drawn up, bids submitted, and a projected date for operation of June 1, 1986, has been set.

Personnel Administration and Training

Hiring and recruiting activities increased dramatically during FY 1984-85. In compliance with *Nelson* Suit, over 400 new employees were hired to fill positions stipulated in the Settlement, in addition to replacement hiring. Advance correctional officer recruiting efforts were conducted for the start-up of the Lieber and McCormick facilities. At the close of the fiscal year, over 500 applications had already been taken for Lieber Correctional Institution positions.

A basic reading, writing and math skills test was developed for correctional officer applicants. As the volume of recruiting of correctional officers increases, this test will ensure that new hires have adequate skills to be effectively trained and to perform their jobs. The test was validated by an outside consultant, cut-off scores are being established, and implementation will take place early fall of 1985.

Within the agency, a comprehensive Employee Attitude Survey was conducted by an outside consultant. A representative sample of approximately 500 employees were surveyed to determine employees' perceptions of their jobs, associated duties, co-workers, supervisors and work environment. Other employees were given a chance to complete questionnaires as auxiliary data to the sample group. Preliminary results have been presented and an employee executive summary will be forthcoming next fiscal year.

Training increased significantly during Fiscal Year 1985. A part of the *Nelson* agreement, all employees are required to receive 40 hours of "work related" training a year in addition to the 40 hours of orientation for new employees. With new responsibilities imposed by the *Nelson* agreement and many new employees to be hired, plans were made to separate training and personnel functions into two Divisions in the upcoming fiscal year.

Division of Human Services

The Division of Human Services is responsible for assessing inmate needs, and coordinating the funding and provision of programs to meet these needs both within SCDC and in concordance with external social agencies.

Among the major accomplishments in FY 1985 was the development of the SCDC Adult Sexual Offender Treatment Program. A SCDC publication titled, "*Treating Sexual Offenders — A Research Overview and Program Manual*" resulted from research conducted to develop the program. In addition, an initial 32-hour training and orientation workshop was conducted for all Adult Sexual Offender Treatment Program designated social workers at Perry Correctional Institution, Kirkland Correctional Institution, Manning Correctional Institution and Central Correctional Institution. Also during the fiscal year, the Division of Human Services actively participated in the *Nelson* Settlement Health/Mental Health Staffing Study conducted by Dr. Lloyd Baccus. A resulting SCDC three-year Mental Health Staffing Plan was developed from that study.

Division of Education

During FY 1985, for the first time, Educational Finance Act (EFA), Educational Improvement Act (EIA), and State Department of Education funding was made available to provide educational services for the public school age pupils within the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and for capital improvements. The Palmetto Unified School District #1 received $416,800 in EFA funding and $126,618 from EIA funding. A teachers' pay schedule was established which is comparable to the pay plans of other school districts within the state. The new salary schedule was established under the provision that the District's ability to recruit professional and properly certified staff would be enhanced as a result. Capital improvement funds from the State Department of Education resulted in improvements to educational facilities, especially in the library area.

A high school curriculum was established in the Palmetto Unified School District and educational programs were upgraded to meet the requirements of the District's Defined Minimum Program. Programmatic improvements include expansion of computer assisted instruction, guidance services at EFA schools, and night school programs. For the first time, SCDC participated in the Statewide Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills and the Assessment of Performance in Teaching Programs. From this assessment, the implementation of an improved method for the individualization of instruction was developed and initiated.

Inmate Classification

With the signing of the *Nelson* Settlement, the Classification Branch developed and implemented procedures to meet the 30-day requirements affecting classification. Additional employees were hired (e.g., classification caseworkers, administrative specialists, assistant project administrators), and approval for 24 additional classification positions was granted for FY 1985-86.

A proposal was developed for a comprehensive objective classification system, including criteria for initial classification, reclassification and internal classification. The proposal received full endorsement by the Special Classification Committee.

The internal classification project at Central Correctional Institution was completed. At the completion of the project, the Special Classification Committee approved the Adult Internal Management System (AIMS) plan for statewide implementation. AIMS was fully implemented during FY 1984-85 at Central Correctional Institution, Perry Correctional Institution and Kirkland Correctional Institution. Procedures were established at both reception and evaluation centers to accomplish AIMS classification on medium security inmates.

Accreditation

Over the past two years, the South Carolina Department of Corrections actively began seeking accreditation of its' facilities. A major effort has been made to comply with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (CAC) standards and, where necessary, to write new policies for standards compliance.

In FY 1984, the Youthful Offender Branch, Parole Field Service, entered its third year of initial accreditation. During FY 1985, the Youthful Offender Branch — Parole Field Service, was reaccredited, becoming the first accredited program/facility to be reaudited.

The Palmer Work Release Center and the Dutchman Correctional Institution were audited in the fall of 1983 and formally awarded a three-year accreditation certificate by the CAS in January 1984, becoming the first SCDC facilities to be accredited.

Two additional facilities, Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, were granted three-year accreditation certificates in FY 1985. And presently, the Livesay Work Release Center and the State Park Correctional Center are under contract with CAC, with audits anticipated in early 1986.

Death Row

As set forth by South Carolina Law, for those persons convicted of Murder and sentenced to death, the SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 24-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). Since the amendment and passage of the current death penalty law in June, 1977, SCDC has been housing three inmates on Death Row at CCI as safekeepers for the county. During the year, SCDC received 8 inmates to Death Row, and at the end of the fiscal year, there were a total of 39 on Death Row. Of this number, 2 were white and 6 were black, all were male and sentenced for Murder. Their ages ranged from 19 to 50, with an overall average age of 30. They were engaged in varying stages of the appeals process with an average stay on Death Row of 3 years 1 month.

Since reinstatement of capital punishment in 1977, SCDC has received 47 Death Row inmates. Eight were removed from the Death Row count: four had their death sentences commuted to life; one was resentenced; one was retried, found not guilty, and released from SCDC; one died as a result of homicide, and in FY 1985, for the first time in 22 years, one was executed.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1985

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Chapter I (formerly Title I) to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the South Carolina Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $283,726 for July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.
- Direct service delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $20,000 for July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.
- Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $146,577 for July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.
- Chapter II (formerly Title IV, Part B) to furnish instructional materials and equipment at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $4,407 for July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.
- Vocational Education Act (VEA) to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $194,496 for July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

Through the S. C. State Library Board:

- Library Services — Book collection improvement for the South Carolina Department of Corrections' libraries: $16,000 for July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985.

Through the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education:

- Combination Welding at CCI to train 30 inmates in welding skills: $28,768 for July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985.
- Multi-Skill Training Project to provide instruction in brick masonry and carpentry to 90 inmates at KCI: $35,972 for July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985.

JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) through the Governor's Office:

- JTPA Services — (a combination of Linkage and Transition Services of previous years) to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $275,294 for July 1. 1984 to June 30, 1985.
- JTPA — to provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding at Aiken Youth Corrections Center: $110,320 for July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985.

Through the National Institute of Corrections:

- For Prison Industry Marketing Plan: $25,000 for April 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986.

Through S. C. Energy Research Foundation — Clemson University:

- To build an ethanol plant at Wateree: $350,000 for December 1, 1984, to November 30, 1985.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1985[11]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections
Inmate Guide
Youthful Offender Services Information Guide
Community Services Information Guide
Community Services Resident Guide
Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District Number One Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The *Intercom*, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Division of Public Affairs
About Face, newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates
"We Think You Ought to Know . . .," prepared by the Division of Public Affairs
"Adult Corrections In South Carolina"
Operation Get-Smart: An Inside View Of Crime And Imprisonment (brochure)
"I Live Near a Prison" (brochure)

Special Reports

Employee Adjustment Committee Manual
Budget Presentation, Fiscal Year 1984-85
SCDC Inmate Grievance Procedure Training Manual
Annual Permanent Improvements Plan for Fiscal Year 1984-85
South Carolina Department of Corrections In-Service Training Manual State and Federal Legal Update
"Kirkland Correctional Institution/SCDC"
"Program and Services"

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[11] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate statistics and personnel are presented on pages 44 to 117. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1985. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1985. Tables 24 to 26 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1985. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1985

- During FY 1985, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 10,121 incarcerated inmates under its custody. For every 100 inmates, 84 were housed in SCDC facilities, 5 in Designated Facilities, and 11 were placed in other locations.
- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1985 increased by 3.4% over FY 1984.
- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1985, although total design capacity had increased by 96 beds by fiscal year end. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-fourth times the number of inmates they were designed to hold. Based on the safe and reasonable capacity, Campbell Work Release Center was most overcrowded (over one and one half its rated capacity).
- Based on design capacity, in only 7 of the 26 SCDC facilities was there a lack of overcrowding on an average daily basis; based on the safe and reasonable capacity, 12 facilities were not overcrowded.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1985

The profile of 6,750 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1985, is as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 40 were white male, 52 non-white male, 3 white female and 5 non-white female.
- Forty-three (43) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 29 from the Midlands Region, and 28 from the Coastal Region.
- The most common offenses[12] among admissions were: Larceny (22 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Dangerous Drugs (12/100), Traffic Offenses[13] (9/100), Burglary (8/100), Assault (7/100), and Robbery (6/100).
- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1985 was 29 years (7 months older than FY 1984 admissions). Generally as groups, non-

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[12] In the case of multiple offenders, only the most serious offense is counted.

[13] Including Driving Under the Influence.

whites were somewhat younger *(one to two years)* than whites, and males were slightly younger than females *(4 to 9 months)*.

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 13 were 19 years of age or younger and 50 between 20 and 29 years of age (more than half, therefore, were 30 years of age or younger).
- Inmates admitted in FY 1985 had an average sentence of 5 years and 7 months. (This average is one month more than in FY 1984.)
- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (6 years 4 months for the former, 5 years 3 months for the latter). Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males. Notable differences in types of offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence.
- For every 100 admissions, 13 had a YOA sentence and 33 had a sentence of a year or less. The number of YOA's decreased slightly in FY 1985 (32 fewer), and the percentage of admissions with YOA sentences decreased. Admissions in the year or less category increased (293 more in FY 1985).

Profile of Inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1985

There was a total of 10,350 inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1985 (614 or .6% more than approximately the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 37 were white males, 58 non-white males, 2 white females and 3 non-white females.
- There was about the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1985 (58%), as on June 30, 1984 (57%). Proportionally, white males remained almost the same at 37%.
- Of every 100 inmates, 16 were in AA custody, 43 in A, 31 in B, 3 in C, 4 in M, 1 in semi-trusty and 2 in protective. The custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 30, 1984.
- Most serious offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1985, were: Larceny (20 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (15/100), Homicide (15/100), Burglary (8/100), Dangerous Drugs (9/100),[14] and Assault (7/100).
- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1985, was 30 years 7 months (29 years 6 months a year ago). This average was

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[14] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were somewhat different from those for admission cohorts. Traffic offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the third leading (most serious) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number 9 among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1985. Only 2.6% of the inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses.

slightly higher for females (31 years 4 months). Non-white males were younger than their white counterparts (30 years and 31 years 3 months, respectively).

- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 12 years 9 months. For non-white males, the average was 13 years 6 months, as compared to 12 years 5 months for white males. White females had an average sentence of 7 years 2 months; non-white females, 6 years 9 months.
- There were fewer YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1985, than a year ago (715 or 6.9% versus 799 or 8.2%). There was an increase in the number of lifers (839 (8.1%) on June 30, 1985, versus 804 (8.3%) a year ago).
- On June 30, 1985, there were relatively more white males (8.9%) than non-white males (7.6%) in the life category; there were also more white males (8.2%) than non-white males (6.1%) in the YOA sentence category.

The number of non-white females versus white females for lifers was comparable (Life: 22 vs. 21), but there were fewer non-white YOA's than white YOA's (13 vs. 24).

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1985

During FY 1985, SCDC released 6,048 inmates. Of every 100 inmates released, 14 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Services; 19 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 34 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; 15 were placed on probation; and 14 were EPA conditional releases. The remaining 4 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (54) served one year or less while 2 served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was 1 year and 10 months.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Calendar Years 1980-85)

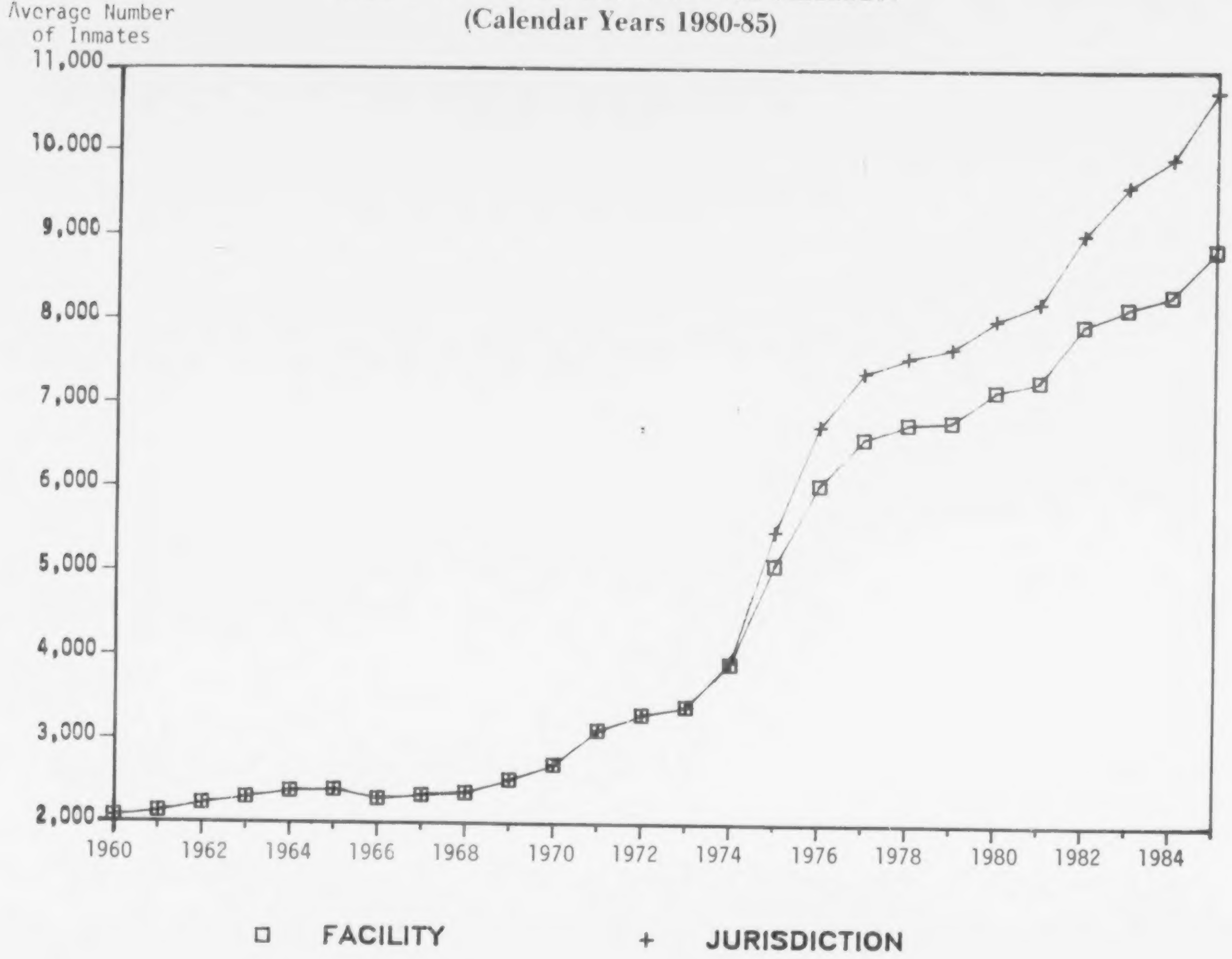

TABLE 2

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1985
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	...	2,287	−109	−4.6
1967	2,333	...	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	40	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

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FIGURE 4

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Fiscal Years 1967-85)

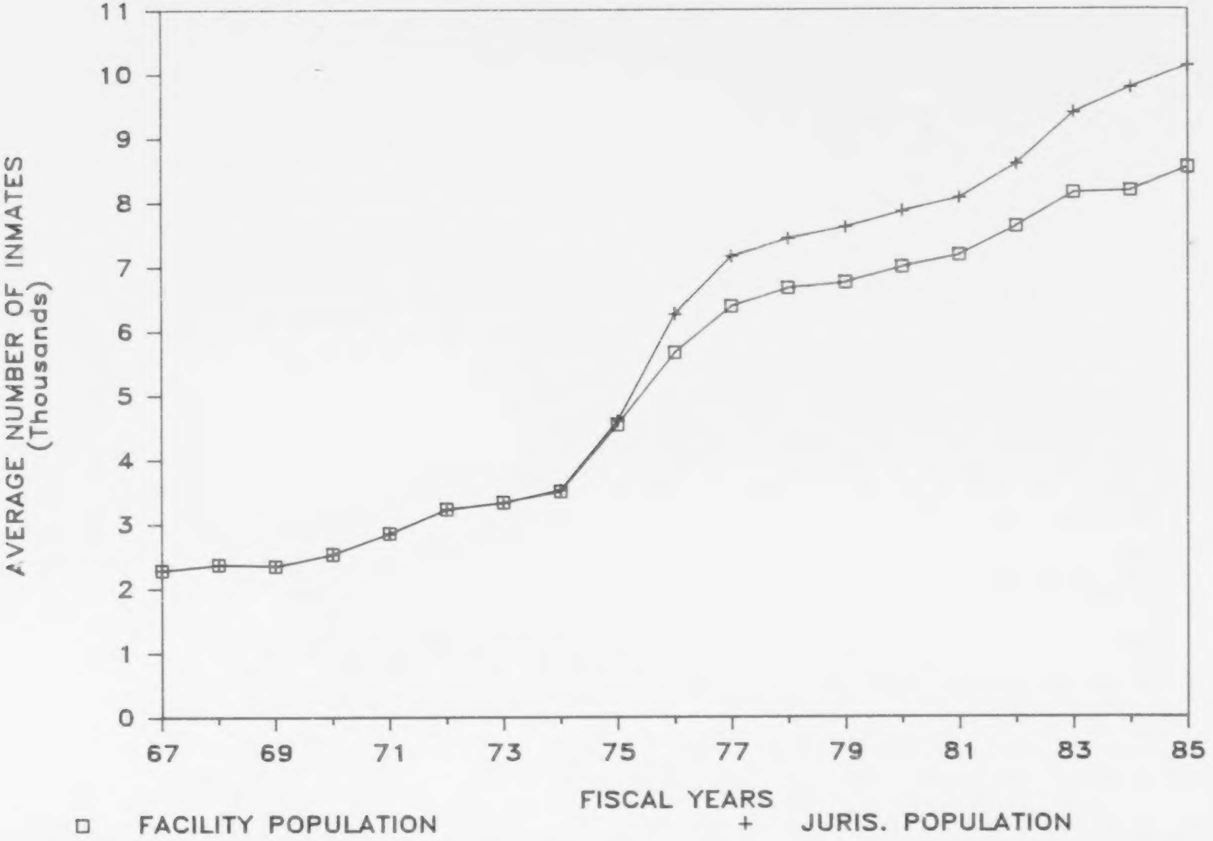
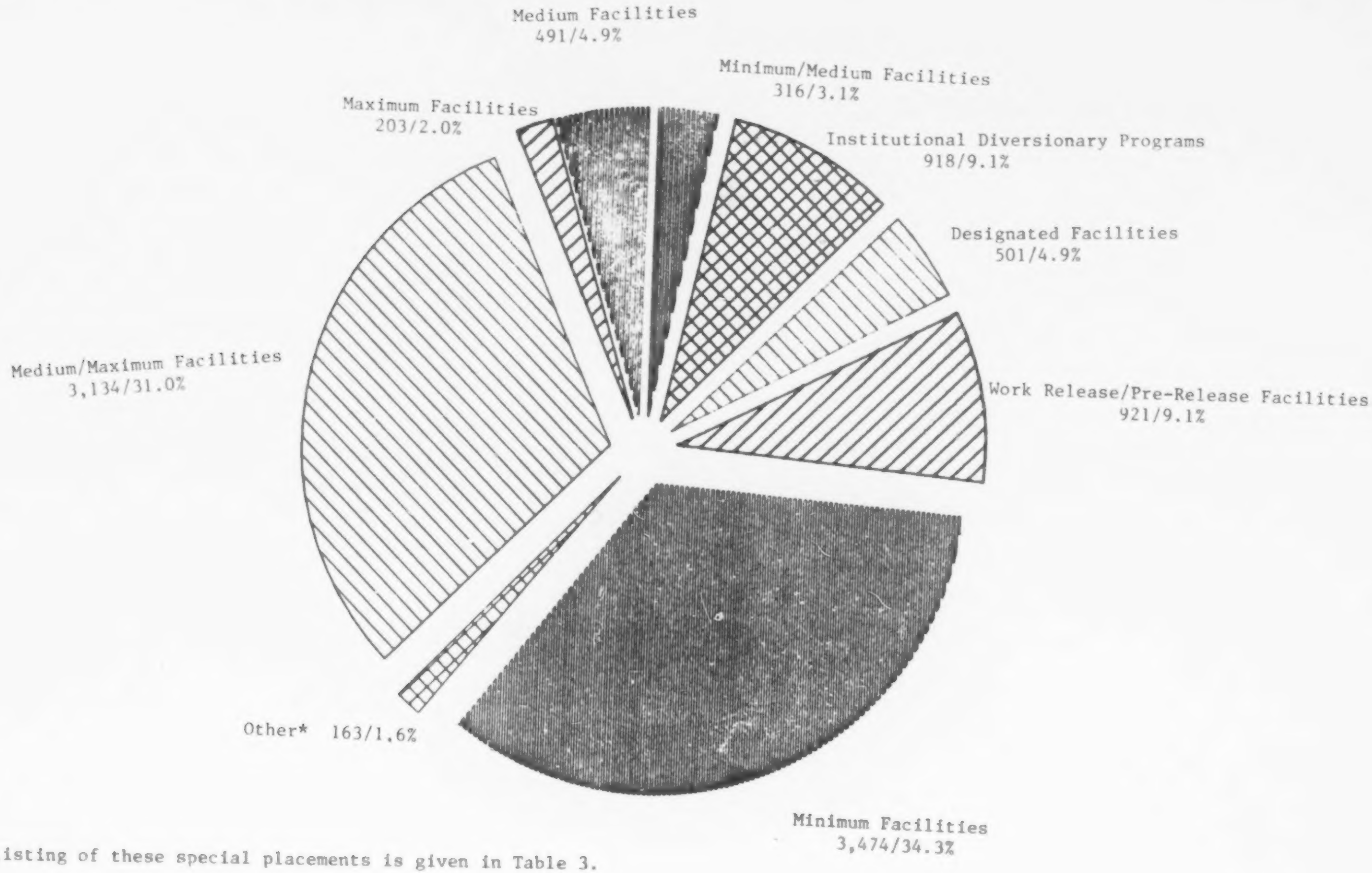


FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF AVERAGE SCDC INMATE POPULATION
FY 1985



*A listing of these special placements is given in Table 3.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1973-1985[1]

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on All Funds[2] Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	$2,419	$ 6.63	$3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.31	8,632	23.65
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

[2] That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC

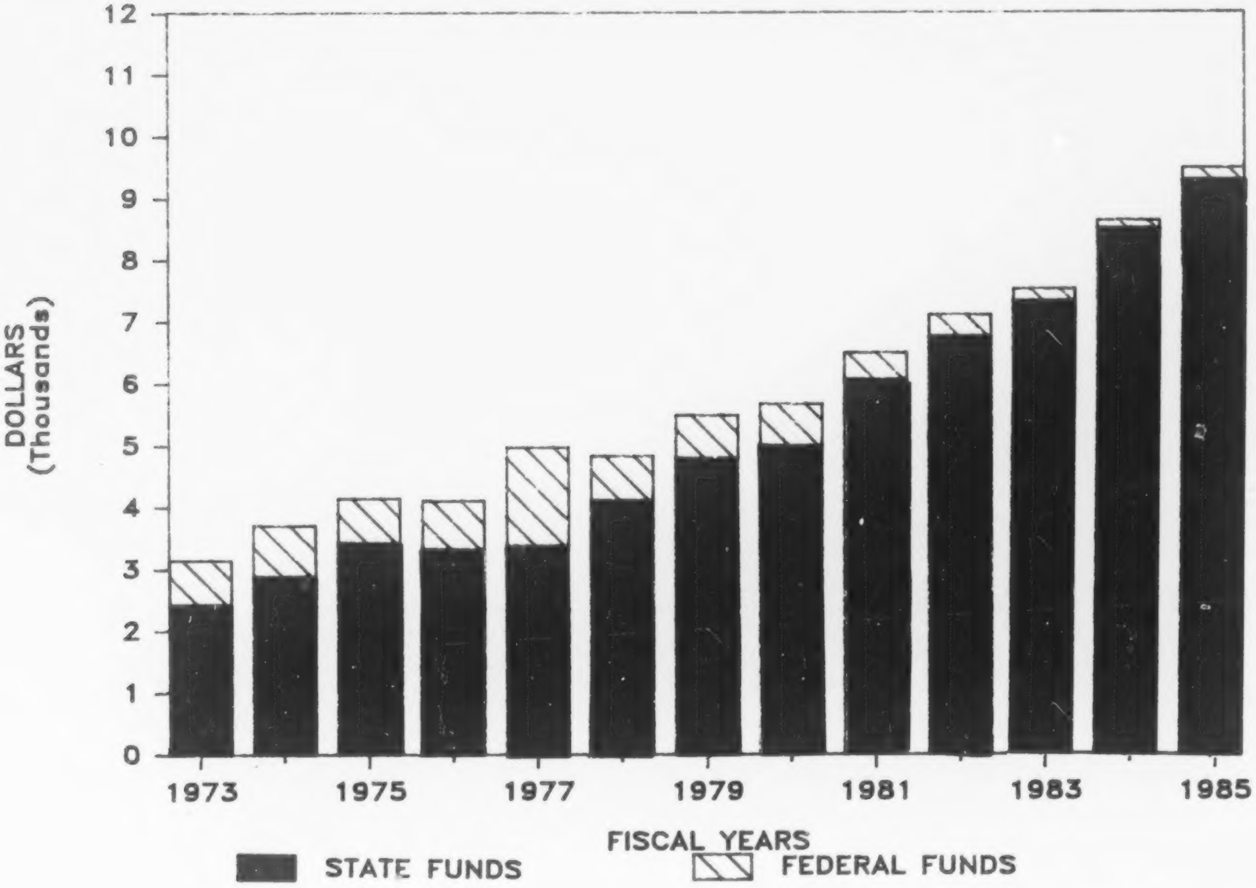


TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 1985

Description	Total Expenditures*
Classified Positions	$47,679,302.00
Contractual Services	3,352,105.00
Supplies	11,390,395.00
Fixed Charges	607,181.00
Travel	266,484.00
Equipment	3,498,521.00
Items for Resale	6,367,725.00
Case Services	2,208,662.00
Lights/Heat/Power	5,069,955.00
Transportation	649,849.00
Employee Benefits	9,923,835.00
TOTAL SCDC	$91,014,014.00

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Includes state appropriations, federal funds and other revenues; excludes capital improvement expenditures.

TABLE 6

ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

			Total	
Admissions	**Male**	**Female**	**Number**	**Percent[1]**
New Admissions from Court	5,230	477	5,707	84.5
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA[2])	776	39	815	12.1
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	4,454	438	4,892	72.4
Probation Revocations	449	15	464	6.9
Without New Sentence	237	10	247	3.7
With New Sentence	212	5	217	3.2
Parole Revocations	492	24	516	7.6
YOA Without New Sentence	69	3	72	1.1
YOA With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	390	20	410	6.1
Non-YOA With New Sentence	33	1	34	0.5
EPA Revocations	54	1	55	0.8
Death Row	8	0	8	0.1
Total Admissions	6,233	517	6,750	99.9
Releases				
Expiration of Sentence/Released Less Good Time	1,901	171	2,072	34.3
Placed on Probation	816	61	877	14.5
Paroled by YOA Board	794	34	828	13.7
Paroled by P&CC Board	1,093	74	1,167	19.3
Other Releases	213	22	235	3.9
Released to EPA	766	72	838	13.9
Deaths	29	2	31	0.5
Total Releases	5,612	436	6,048	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] See Section B of the Appendix for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

TABLE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1985
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction[3]	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	. . .	. . .	2,287	. . .	. . .
1968	2,378	. . .	. . .	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	. . .	. . .	2,355	−23	−1.0
1970	2,537	. . .	. . .	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	. . .	. . .	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	. . .	. . .	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	. . .	. . .	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	. . .	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] The jurisdiction count does not include inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) enacted in September 1983. The FY 1984 EPA average was 24; therefore, the jurisdiction count would have been 9,813 had it not been for EPA. The FY 1985 EPA average was 143; therefore, the jurisdiction count would have been 10,264 had it not been for EPA.

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

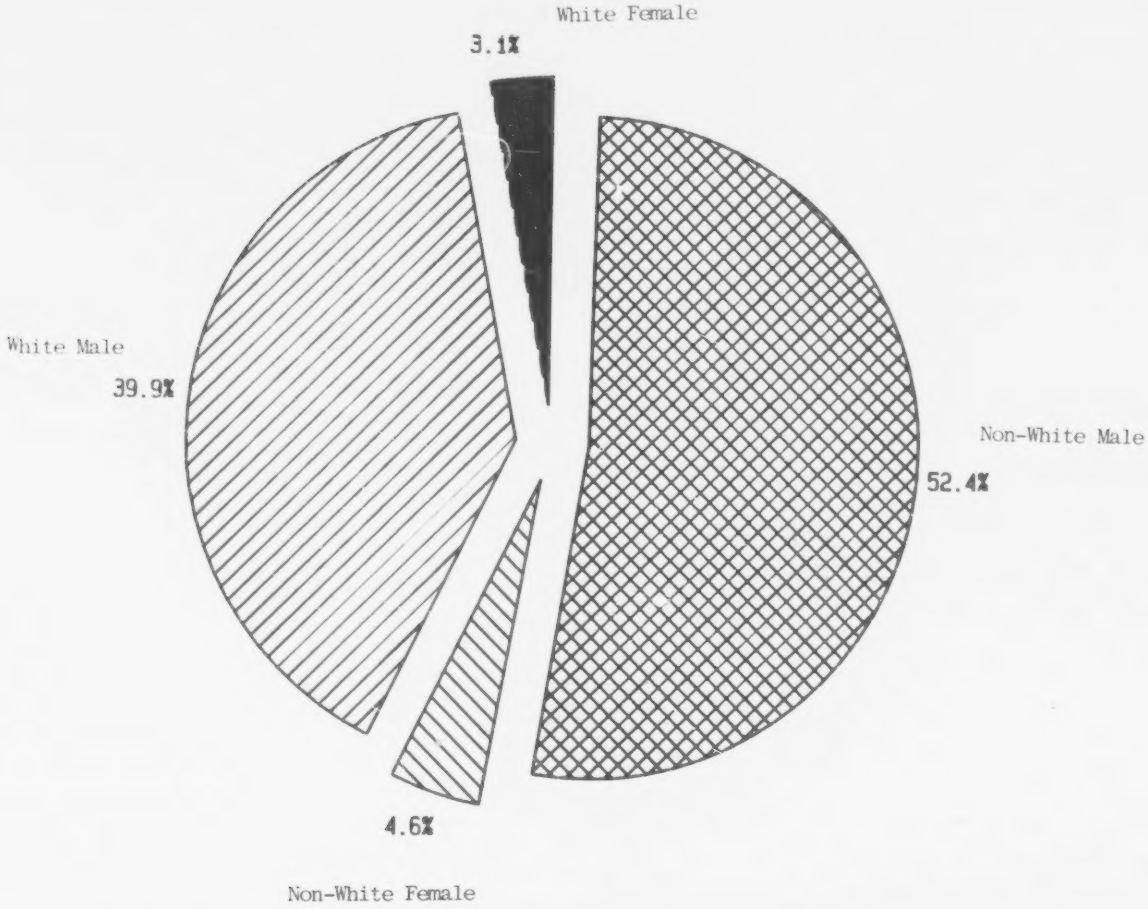


TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

(JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985)

	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
Committing County	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,396	51.9	1,274	36.0	97	47.1	133	42.8	2,900	43.0	—
Abbeville	17	0.6	16	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	34	0.5	39
Anderson	166	6.2	106	3.0	11	5.3	4	1.3	287	4.3	7
Cherokee	75	2.8	47	1.3	2	1.0	5	1.6	129	1.9	15
Edgefield	2	0.1	25	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	28	0.4	41
Greenville	431	16.0	478	13.5	33	16.0	60	19.3	1,002	14.8	1
Greenwood	72	2.7	103	2.9	15	7.3	11	3.5	201	3.0	11
Laurens	51	1.9	43	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.6	96	1.4	19
McCormick	2	0.1	13	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.2	44
Oconee	42	1.6	14	0.4	3	1.5	2	0.6	61	0.9	32
Pickens	97	3.6	21	0.6	7	3.4	2	0.6	127	1.9	16
Saluda	4	0.1	20	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.4	42
Spartanburg	229	8.5	228	6.4	16	7.8	18	5.8	491	7.3	3
Union	43	1.6	36	1.0	4	1.9	6	1.9	89	1.3	21
York	165	6.1	124	3.5	6	2.9	21	6.8	316	4.7	6
MIDLANDS REGION	590	21.9	1,168	33.0	60	29.1	107	34.4	1,925	28.5	—
Aiken	117	4.3	122	3.4	14	6.8	14	4.5	267	4.0	8
Allendale	4	0.1	32	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	37	0.5	38
Bamberg	6	0.2	46	1.3	2	1.0	1	0.3	55	0.8	34
Barnwell	19	0.7	23	0.6	1	0.5	3	1.0	46	0.7	35
Calhoun	0	0.0	13	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.2	45
Chester	22	0.8	43	1.2	4	1.9	2	0.6	71	1.1	27
Clarendon	16	0.6	40	1.1	0	0.0	4	1.3	60	0.9	33
Fairfield	16	0.6	28	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	45	0.7	37
Kershaw	26	1.0	34	1.0	3	1.5	3	1.0	66	1.0	31
Lancaster	64	2.4	55	1.6	3	1.5	9	2.9	131	1.9	14

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985)

	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
Committing County	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Lee	5	0.2	25	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	31	0.5	40
Lexington	82	3.0	60	1.7	3	1.5	6	1.9	151	2.2	12
Newberry	18	0.7	58	1.6	1	0.5	5	1.6	82	1.2	22
Orangeburg	22	0.8	74	2.1	4	1.9	10	3.2	110	1.6	17
Richland	103	3.8	355	10.0	17	8.3	37	11.9	512	7.6	2
Sumter	70	2.6	160	4.5	7	3.4	11	3.5	248	3.7	9
COASTAL REGION	704	26.2	1,098	31.0	49	23.8	71	22.8	1,922	28.5	—
Beaufort	47	1.7	51	1.4	4	1.9	7	2.3	109	1.6	18
Berkeley	40	1.5	48	1.4	1	0.5	3	1.0	92	1.4	20
Charleston	109	4.0	305	8.6	7	3.4	19	6.1	440	6.5	4
Chesterfield	22	0.8	41	1.2	5	2.4	2	0.6	70	1.0	30
Colleton	14	0.5	30	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.3	46	0.7	35
Darlington	40	1.5	91	2.6	0	0.0	9	2.9	140	2.1	13
Dillon	41	1.5	29	0.8	2	1.0	3	1.0	75	1.1	25
Dorchester	39	1.4	30	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.3	71	1.1	27
Florence	70	2.7	136	3.8	6	2.9	6	1.9	218	3.2	10

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985)

	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
Committing County	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Georgetown	26	1.0	46	1.3	3	1.5	2	0.6	77	1.1	24
Hampton	1	0.0*	9	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	11	0.2	46
Horry	194	7.2	109	3.1	16	7.8	6	1.9	325	4.8	5
Jasper	12	0.5	11	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	24	0.4	42
Marion	18	0.7	54	1.5	1	0.5	6	1.9	79	1.2	23
Marlboro	24	0.9	49	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	74	1.1	26
Williamsburg	7	0.3	59	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.6	71	1.1	27
OUT-OF-STATE	2	0.1	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*	—
TOTAL	2,692	100.1	3,541	100.0	206	100.0	311	100.0	6,750	100.0	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS DURING FY 1985

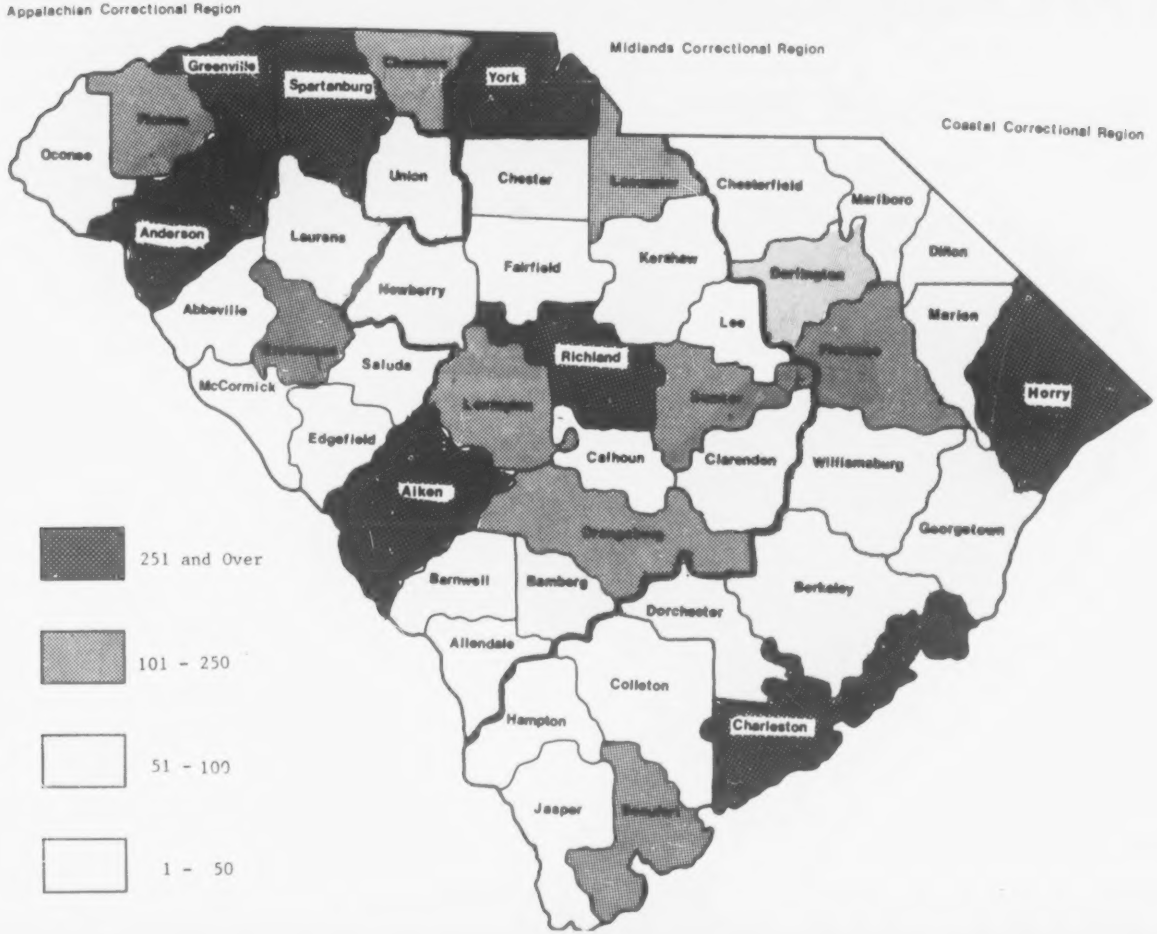

Appalachian Correctional Region
Midlands Correctional Region
Coastal Correctional Region
Greenville
Spartanburg
York
Oconee
Union
Chester
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Dillon
Kershaw
Darlington
Fairfield
Newberry
Abbeville
Lee
Marion
Richland
Saluda
McCormick
Horry
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
Berkeley
Dorchester
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Charleston
Jasper
▨ 251 and Over
▨ 101 - 250
☐ 51 - 100
☐ 1 - 50

TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide	86	153	10	21	270	2.2	12
Kidnapping	10	10	0	0	20	0.2	27
Sexual Assault	130	118	6	0	254	2.0	14
Robbery	145	390	11	12	558	4.5	7
Assault	242	418	13	32	705	5.7	6
Arson	48	25	5	4	82	0.7	23
Extortion	1	4	0	0	5	0.0*	30
Burglary	423	613	7	7	1,050	8.5	4
Larceny	1,073	1,390	54	147	2,664	21.5	1
Stolen Vehicle	221	262	3	1	487	3.9	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	175	220	43	60	498	4.0	8
Fraudulent Activities	316	230	135	118	799	6.4	5
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Stolen Property	98	162	2	5	267	2.2	13
Damage to Property	76	83	5	2	166	1.3	18
Dangerous Drugs	542	791	52	40	1,425	11.5	2
Sex Offenses	66	40	3	1	110	0.9	22
Obscene Materials	4	2	0	0	6	0.0*	29
Family Offenses	129	152	3	3	287	2.3	10
Gambling	2	1	0	0	3	0.0*	32
Commercialized Sex Offenses	3	7	3	24	37	0.3	26
Liquor	31	21	1	1	54	0.4	24
Drunkenness	105	77	5	8	195	1.6	16

TABLE 8 — Continued

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing the Police	105	149	5	14	273	2.2	11
Flight/Escape	85	63	3	3	154	1.2	19
Obstructing Justice	37	68	11	15	131	1.1	20
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offenses	99	128	1	6	234	1.9	15
Public Peace	85	65	8	12	170	1.4	17
Traffic Offenses	778	502	25	9	1,314	10.6	3
Invasion of Privacy	31	20	1	2	54	0.4	24
Smuggling	7	5	2	1	15	0.1	28
Conservation	0	0	1	0	1	0.0*	35
Vagrancy	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Property Crimes	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	3	1	0	0	4	0.0*	31
Miscellaneous Charges	46	65	3	3	117	0.9	21
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	5,203	6,240	421	551	12,415	99.9	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,692	3,541	206	311	6,750	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 127.

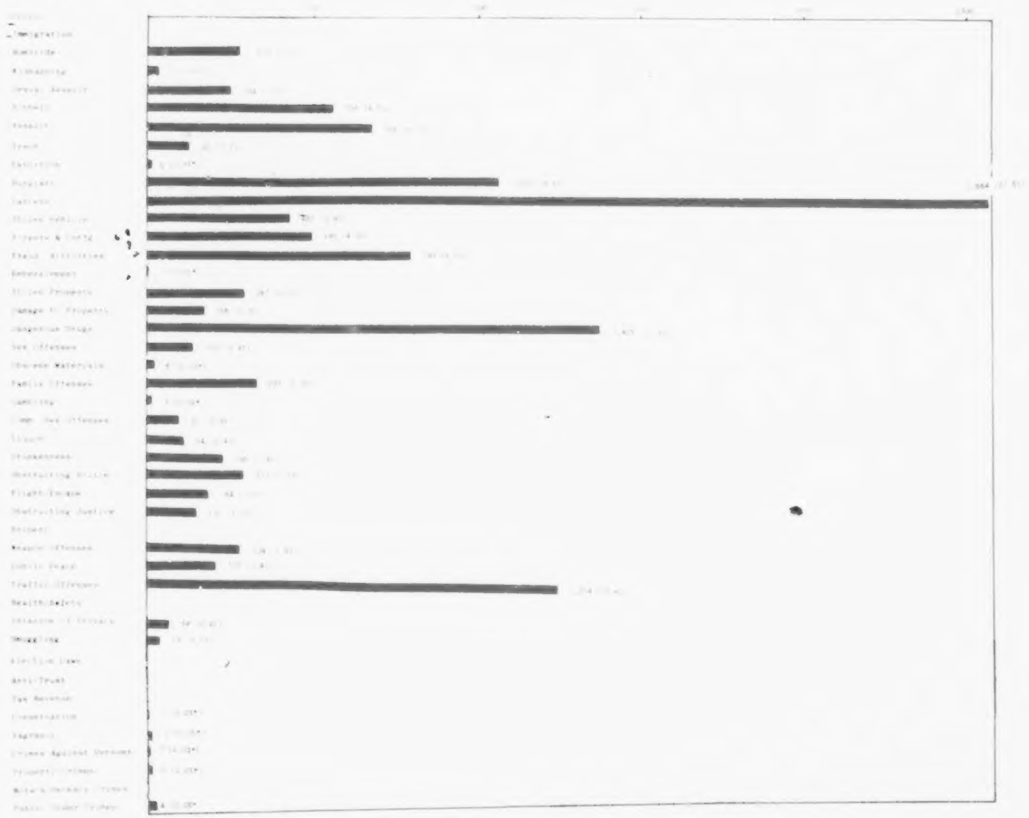
[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 9

OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985



*Percentage is less than 0.1%

TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	75	137	9	18	239	3.5	11
Kidnapping	9	10	0	0	19	0.3	25
Sexual Assault	97	91	5	0	193	2.9	12
Robbery[4]	97	266	8	8	379	5.6	6
Assault	140	275	8	21	444	6.6	5
Arson	30	20	3	4	57	0.8	21
Extortion	1	4	0	0	5	0.1	28
Burglary	208	314	3	6	531	7.9	4
Larceny	564	800	27	80	1,471	21.8	1
Stolen Vehicle	104	145	2	1	252	3.7	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	94	125	20	31	270	4.0	8
Fraudulent Activities	119	109	49	61	338	5.0	7
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Stolen Property	61	96	2	3	162	2.4	13
Damage to Property	42	44	1	1	88	1.3	16
Dangerous Drugs	312	460	34	28	834	12.4	2
Sex Offenses	51	34	1	1	87	1.3	17
Obscene Materials	3	2	0	0	5	0.1	28
Family Offenses	101	137	3	3	244	3.6	10
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Commercialized Sex Offenses	2	2	3	11	18	0.3	26
Liquor	9	1	0	0	10	0.1	27
Drunkenness	60	42	3	4	109	1.6	15
Obstructing the Police	41	72	3	7	123	1.8	14
Flight/Escape	16	7	0	2	25	0.4	24

TABLE 9 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing Justice	14	19	3	1	37	0.5	22
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offenses	33	39	0	4	76	1.1	18
Public Peace	30	19	2	7	58	0.9	20
Traffic Offenses	340	228	11	5	584	8.7	3
Invasion of Privacy	17	8	1	1	27	0.4	23
Smuggling	0	1	2	0	3	0.0°	30
Conservation	0	0	1	0	1	0.0°	31
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0°	31
Miscellaneous Crimes	22	32	2	3	59	0.9	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,692	3,541	206	311	6,750	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 127.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

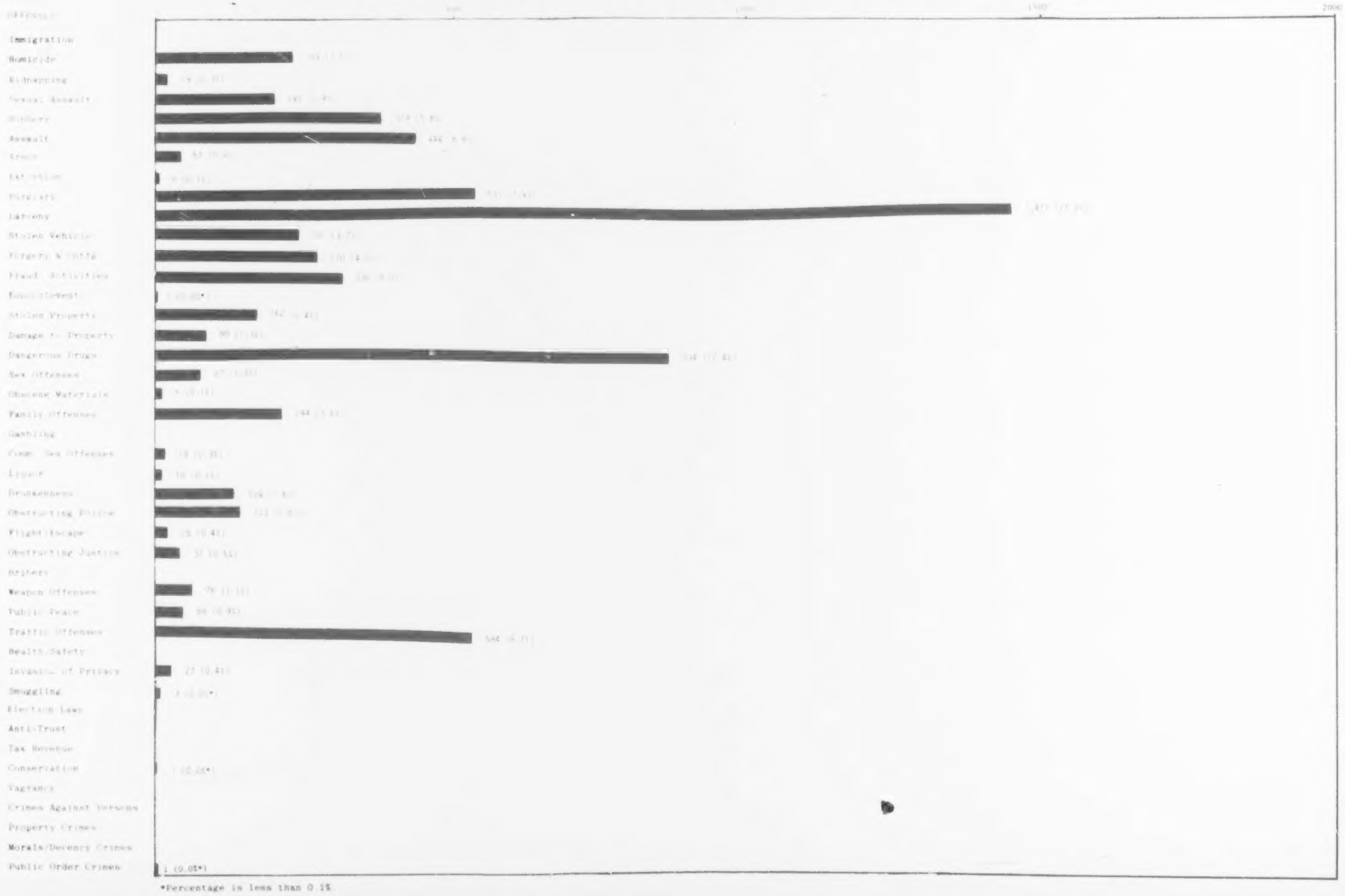
[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 52 (21.8%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 130.

[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 203 (53.6%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 130.

° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985



*Percentage is less than 0.1%

TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-white			
Sentence Length	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YOA	394	14.6	446	12.6	25	12.1	17	5.5	882	13.1
3 Months or Less	133	4.9	124	3.5	17	8.3	22	7.1	296	4.4
3 Months 1 Day-1 Year	497	18.5	617	17.4	53	25.7	89	28.6	1,256	18.6
1 Year	276	10.3	378	10.7	19	9.2	28	9.0	701	10.4
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	293	10.9	346	9.8	27	13.1	46	14.8	712	10.5
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	222	8.2	295	8.3	20	9.7	29	9.3	566	8.4
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	90	3.3	138	3.9	8	3.9	16	5.1	252	3.7
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	202	7.5	287	8.1	19	9.2	16	5.1	524	7.8
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	73	2.7	119	3.4	0	0.0	3	1.0	195	2.9
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	53	2.0	89	2.5	4	1.9	9	2.9	155	2.3
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	46	1.7	89	2.5	2	1.0	5	1.6	142	2.1
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	31	1.2	48	1.4	2	1.0	3	1.0	84	1.2
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	100	3.7	143	4.0	3	1.5	6	1.9	252	3.7
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	148	5.5	228	6.4	4	1.9	17	5.5	397	5.9
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	75	2.8	108	3.0	1	0.5	3	1.0	187	2.8
Over 30 Years	27	1.0	30	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.8
Life w/10-Yrs. Parole Elig.	13	0.5	19	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.5
Life w/20-Yrs. Parole Elig.	17	0.6	31	0.9	2	1.0	2	0.6	52	0.8
Death	2	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
TOTAL	2,692	100.0	3,541	99.9	206	100.0	311	100.0	6,750	100.0
Average Sentence Length[2]	5 yrs. 3 mos.		6 yrs. 4 mos.		2 yrs. 6 mos.		3 yrs. 2 mos.		5 yrs. 7 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

FIGURE 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

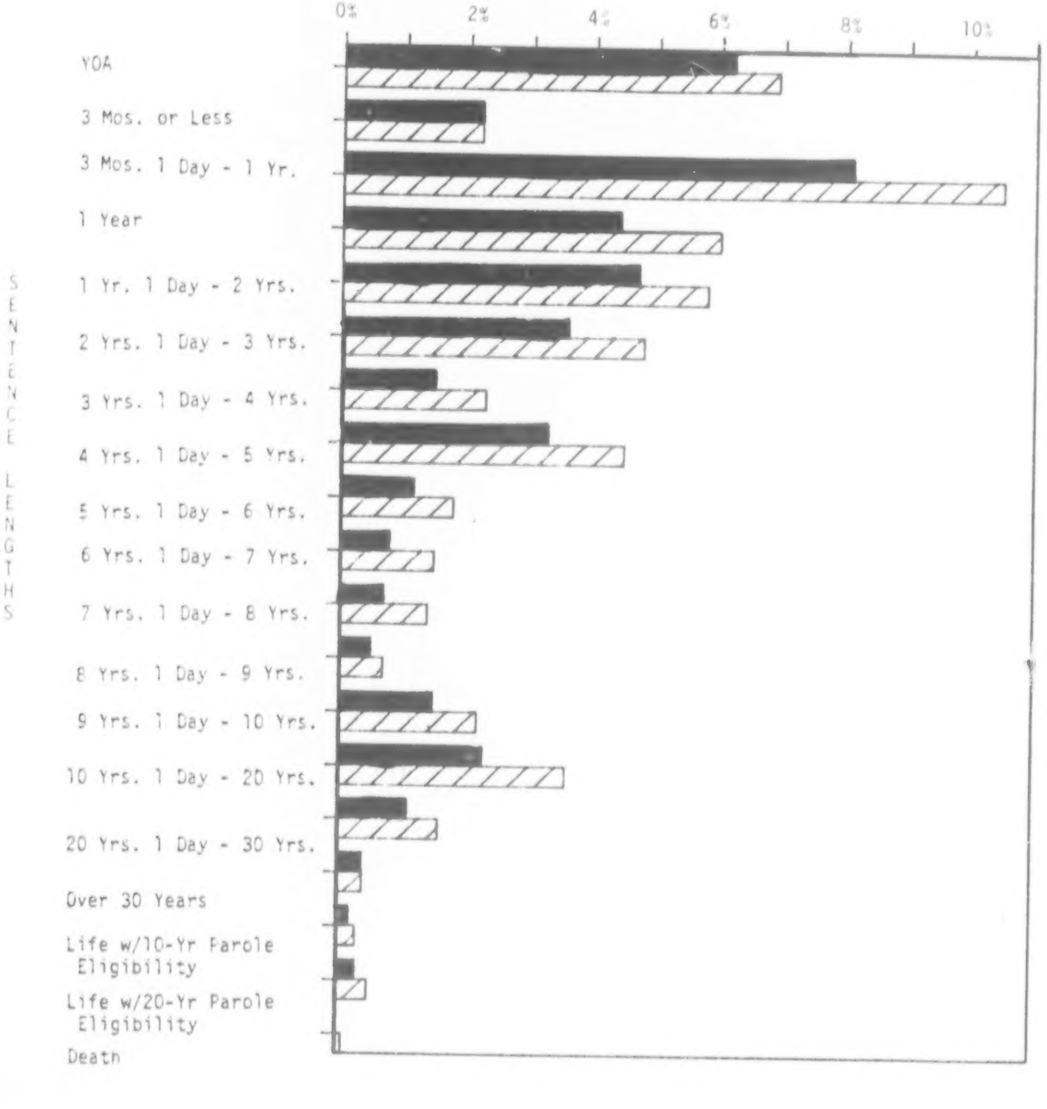


TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985)

Age At Time of Admission	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	9	0.3	10	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.3
17-19	371	13.8	430	12.1	19	9.2	16	5.1	836	12.4
20-24	737	27.4	965	27.3	59	28.6	102	32.8	1,863	27.6
25-29	552	20.5	875	24.7	42	20.4	66	21.2	1,535	22.7
30-34	368	13.7	603	17.0	29	14.1	68	21.9	1,068	15.8
35-39	261	9.7	318	9.0	18	8.7	35	11.3	632	9.4
40-44	137	5.1	158	4.5	23	11.2	10	3.2	328	4.9
45-49	96	3.6	80	2.3	7	3.4	6	1.9	189	2.8
50-54	75	2.8	53	1.5	7	3.4	5	1.6	140	2.1
55-59	40	1.5	19	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.0	63	0.9
60-64	31	1.2	15	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	47	0.7
65-69	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.2
70 & Over	9	0.3	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.3
TOTAL	2,692	100.1	3,541	100.1	206	100.0	311	100.0	6,750	100.1

Special Age Groupings	Male White	Male Non-White	Female White	Female Non-White	Total
17	71	97	4	2	174
18 and Over	2,586	3,406	202	309	6,503
21 and Over	2,142	2,886	180	274	5,482
24 and Under	1,117	1,405	78	118	2,718
62 and Over	34	21	1	0	56
65 and Over	15	15	0	0	30
Average Age	30	29	30	29	29

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 12

AGE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

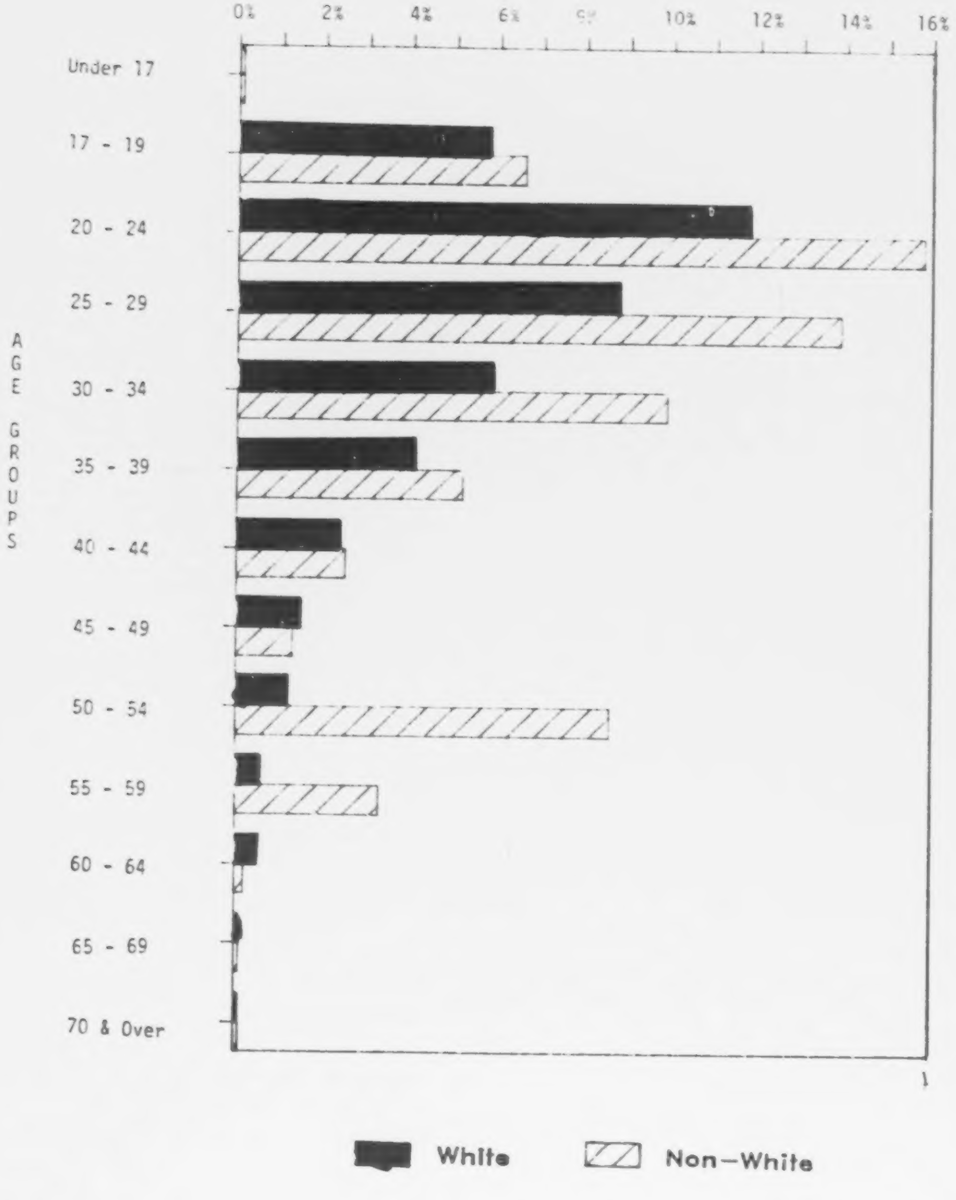


FIGURE 13

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

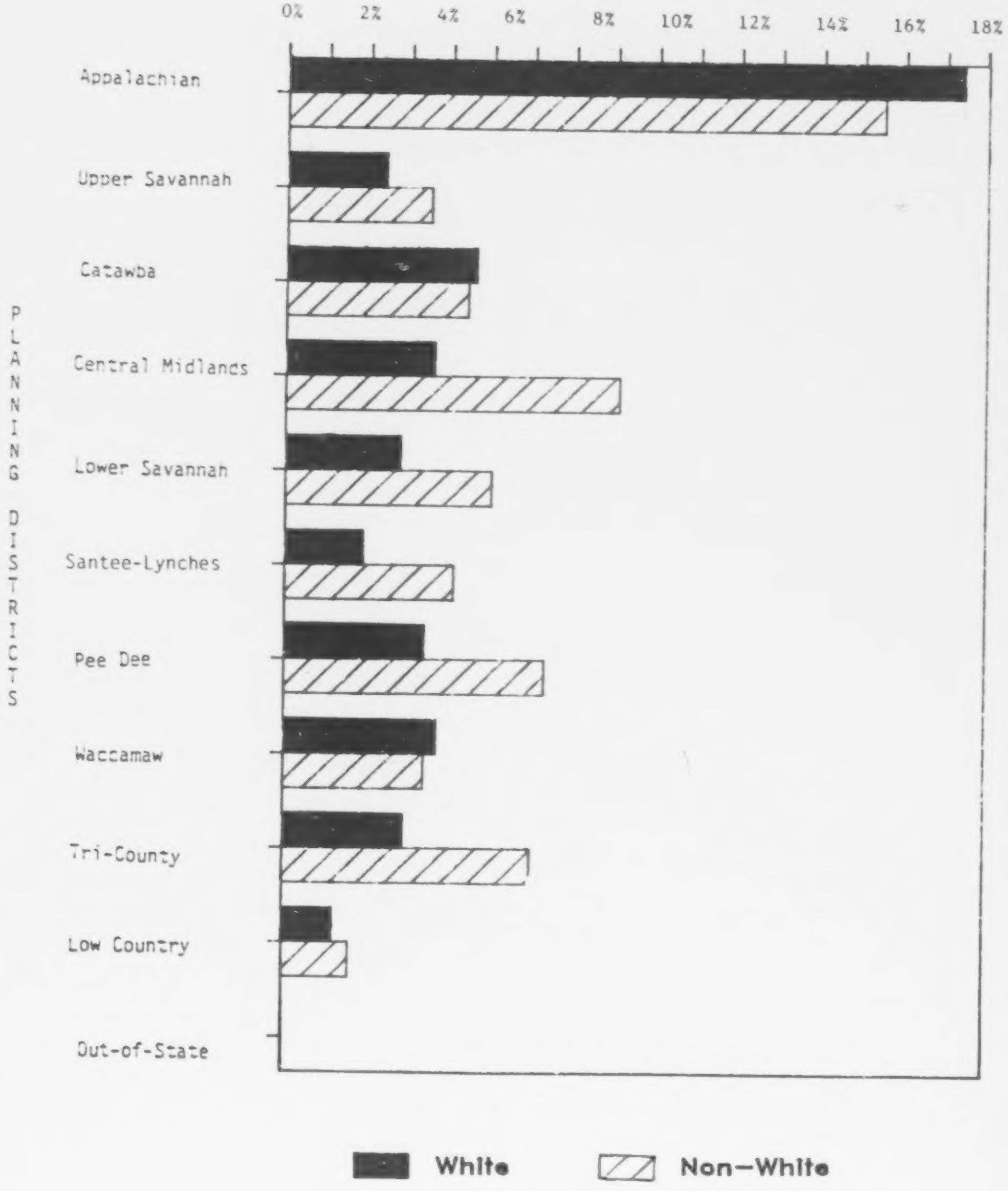


TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Judicial Circuits	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent
1	61	2.3	117	3.3	5	2.4	11	3.5	194	2.9
2	143	5.3	191	5.4	17	8.3	18	5.8	369	5.5
3	99	3.7	285	8.0	7	3.4	21	6.8	412	6.1
4	128	4.8	211	6.0	8	3.9	14	4.5	361	5.3
5	130	4.8	390	11.0	20	9.7	40	12.9	580	8.6
6	103	3.8	126	3.6	8	3.9	11	3.5	248	3.7
7	303	11.3	274	7.7	18	8.7	23	7.4	618	9.2
8	159	5.9	221	6.2	16	7.8	19	6.1	415	6.1
9	150	5.6	354	10.0	8	3.9	22	7.1	534	7.9
10	207	7.7	119	3.4	14	6.8	6	1.9	346	5.1
11	90	3.3	118	3.3	3	1.5	7	2.3	218	3.2
12	88	3.3	190	5.4	7	3.4	12	3.9	297	4.4
13	523	19.4	497	14.0	40	19.4	62	19.9	1,122	16.6
14	78	2.9	133	3.8	6	2.9	10	3.2	227	3.4
15	221	8.2	155	4.4	19	9.2	8	2.6	403	6.0
16	207	7.7	159	4.5	10	4.9	27	8.7	403	6.0
Out-of-State	2	0.1	1	0.0°	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0°
TOTAL	2,692	100.1	3,541	100.0	206	100.1	311	100.1	6,750	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 126.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 14

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985

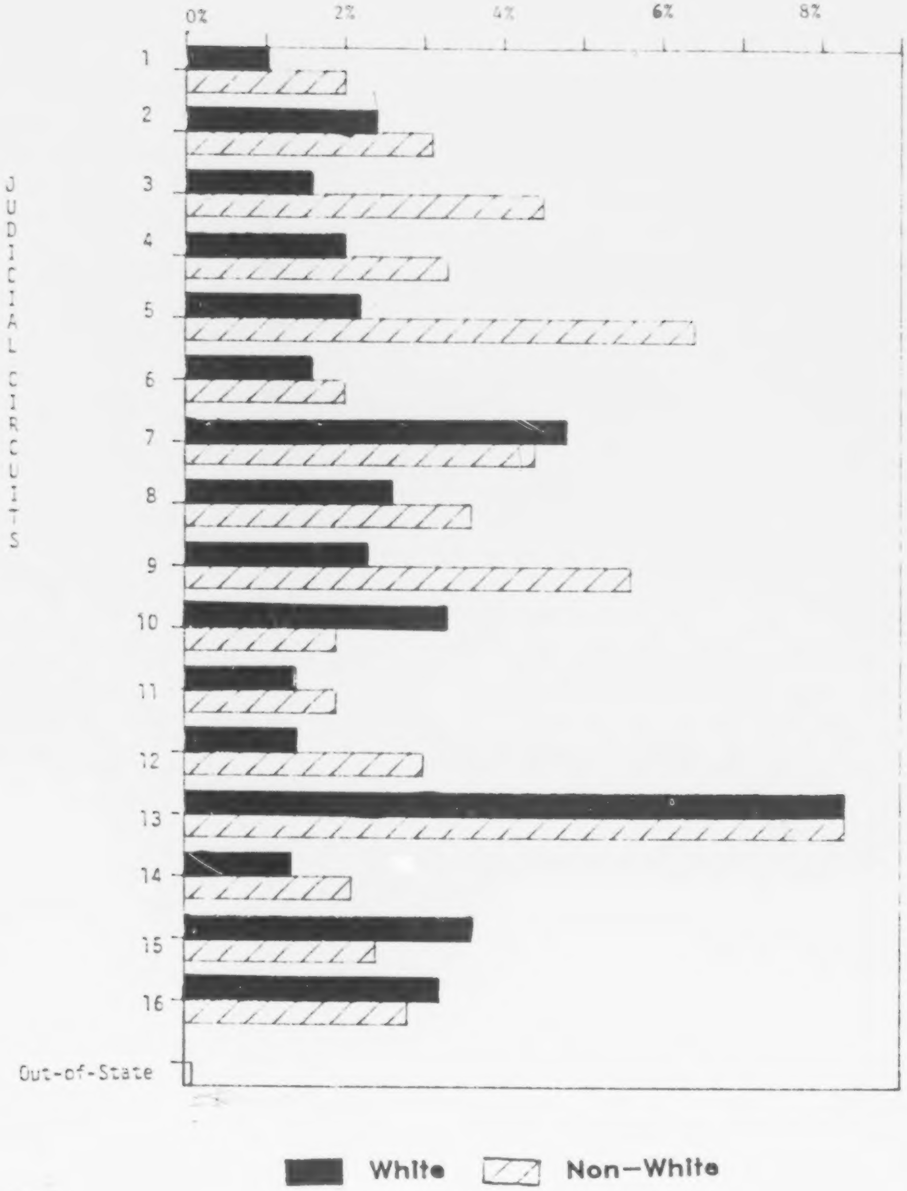


TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Planning Districts	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,033	38.4	889	25.1	72	35.0	91	29.3	2,085	30.9
II. Upper Savannah	149	5.5	220	6.2	15	7.3	15	4.8	399	5.9
III. Catawba	294	10.9	258	7.3	17	8.3	38	12.2	607	9.0
IV. Central Midlands	220	8.2	502	14.2	22	10.7	48	15.4	792	11.7
V. Lower Savannah	169	6.3	311	8.8	21	10.2	29	9.3	530	7.9
VI. Santee-Wateree	118	4.4	260	7.3	10	4.9	19	6.1	407	6.0
VII. Pee Dee	216	8.0	401	11.3	15	7.3	26	8.4	658	9.7
VIII. Waccamaw	228	8.5	214	6.0	19	9.2	13	4.2	474	7.0
IX. Tri-County	189	7.0	384	10.8	9	4.4	23	7.4	605	9.0
X. Low Country	74	2.7	101	2.9	6	2.9	9	2.9	190	2.8
Out-of-State	2	0.1	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*
TOTAL	2,692	100.0	3,541	99.9	206	100.2	311	100.0	6,750	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 125.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1.

FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

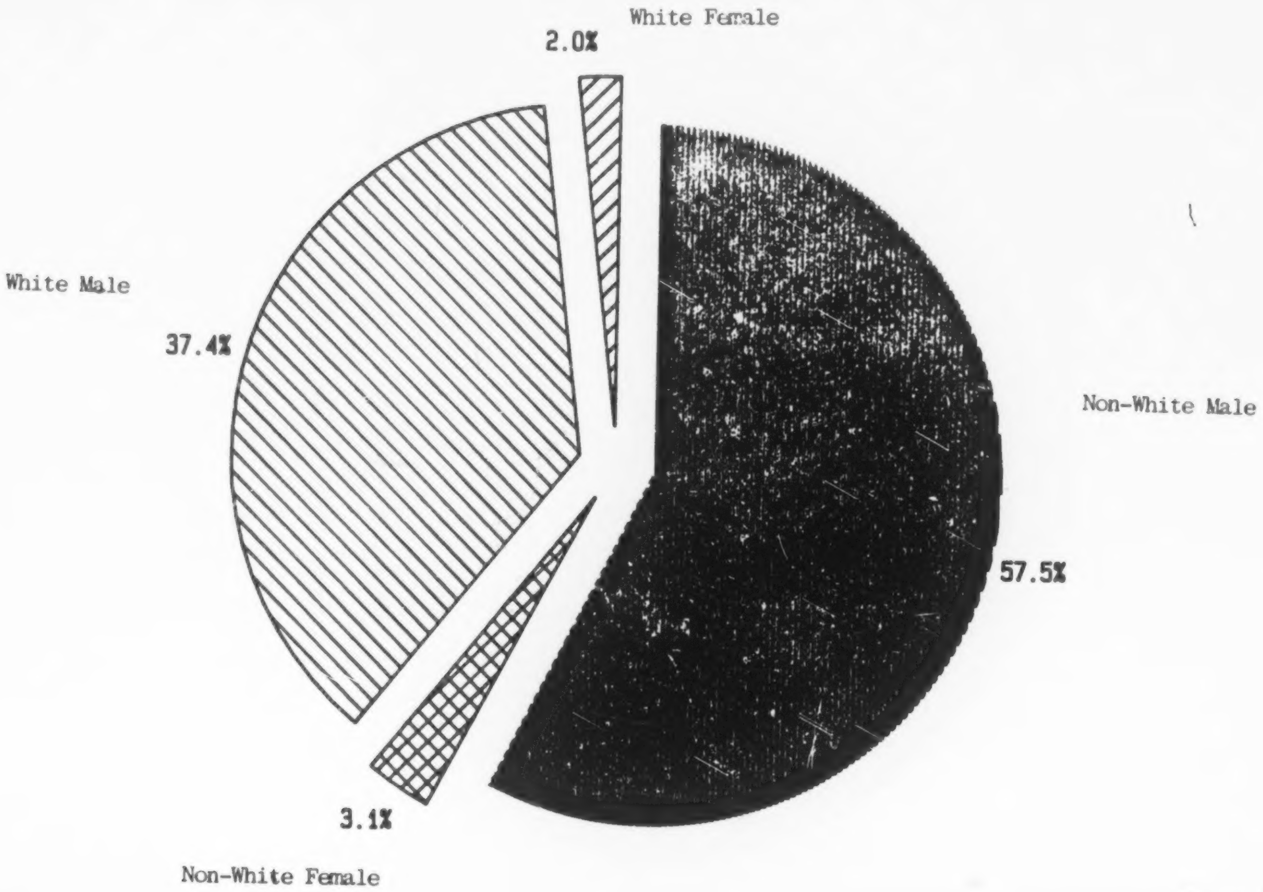


TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
Committing County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,912	49.4	1,956	32.9	92	44.9	120	37.0	4,080	39.4	—
Abbeville	21	0.5	36	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.6	59	0.6	39
Anderson	225	5.8	148	2.5	10	4.9	3	0.9	386	3.7	7
Cherokee	100	2.6	65	1.1	3	1.5	7	2.2	175	1.7	18
Edgefield	7	0.2	56	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	64	0.6	38
Greenville	530	13.7	646	10.9	25	12.2	51	15.7	1,252	12.1	1
Greenwood	77	2.0	156	2.6	12	5.9	7	2.2	252	2.4	12
Laurens	69	1.8	68	1.1	2	1.0	2	0.6	141	1.4	22
McCormick	4	0.1	14	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	19	0.2	46
Oconee	93	2.4	21	0.4	3	1.5	2	0.6	119	1.1	29
Pickens	149	3.8	54	0.9	9	4.4	1	0.3	213	2.1	13
Saluda	5	0.1	29	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.3	43
Spartanburg	378	9.8	395	6.6	17	8.3	14	4.3	804	7.8	4
Union	62	1.6	56	0.9	5	2.4	5	1.5	128	1.2	25
York	192	5.0	212	3.6	6	2.9	24	7.4	434	4.2	6
MIDLANDS CORR. REGION	848	21.9	1,949	32.8	55	26.8	126	38.9	2,978	28.8	—
Aiken	128	3.3	163	2.7	11	5.4	11	3.4	313	3.0	9
Allendale	6	0.2	59	1.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	68	0.7	37
Bamberg	13	0.3	61	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.3	77	0.7	36
Barnwell	16	0.4	32	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.6	50	0.5	40
Calhoun	3	0.1	27	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.3	45
Chester	35	0.9	86	1.4	4	2.0	4	1.2	129	1.2	24
Clarendon	22	0.6	67	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.6	91	0.9	33
Fairfield	28	0.7	48	0.8	1	0.5	3	0.9	80	0.8	35
Kershaw	36	0.9	66	1.1	1	0.5	3	0.9	106	1.0	31
Lancaster	89	2.3	91	1.5	1	0.5	6	1.9	187	1.8	16
Lee	7	0.2	37	0.6	1	0.5	1	0.3	46	0.4	41
Lexington	130	3.4	106	1.8	7	3.4	10	3.1	253	2.4	11
Newberry	28	0.7	101	1.7	3	1.5	7	2.2	139	1.3	23

TABLE 14 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Orangeburg	47	1.2	146	2.5	7	3.4	13	4.0	213	2.1	13
Richland	175	4.5	671	11.3	12	5.9	47	14.5	905	8.7	2
Sumter	85	2.2	188	3.2	5	2.4	13	4.0	291	2.8	10
COASTAL CORR. REGION	1,109	28.6	2,039	34.3	58	28.3	78	24.1	3,284	31.7	—
Beaufort	69	1.8	102	1.7	4	2.0	7	2.2	182	1.8	17
Berkeley	86	2.2	71	1.2	3	1.5	3	0.9	163	1.6	19
Charleston	214	5.5	618	10.4	14	6.8	24	7.4	870	8.4	3
Chesterfield	34	0.9	77	1.3	6	2.9	4	1.2	121	1.2	27
Colleton	21	0.5	63	1.1	1	0.5	2	0.6	87	0.8	34
Darlington	63	1.6	141	2.4	0	0.0	6	1.9	210	2.0	15
Dillon	66	1.7	53	0.9	2	1.0	5	1.5	126	1.2	26
Dorchester	70	1.8	70	1.2	3	1.5	0	0.0	143	1.4	20
Florence	104	2.7	258	4.3	6	2.9	11	3.4	379	3.7	8
Georgetown	33	0.9	78	1.3	3	1.5	1	0.3	115	1.1	30
Hampton	2	0.1	28	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	31	0.3	44
Horry	248	6.4	189	3.2	11	5.4	6	1.9	454	4.4	5
Jasper	20	0.5	21	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	42	0.4	42
Marion	33	0.9	104	1.7	2	1.0	3	0.9	142	1.4	21
Marlboro	37	1.0	81	1.4	3	1.5	0	0.0	121	1.2	27
Williamsburg	9	0.2	85	1.4	0	0.0	4	1.2	98	0.9	32
OUT-OF-STATE	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	—
TOTAL	3,874	100.0	5,947	100.1	205	100.0	324	100.0	10,350	100.0	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

° The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 16

COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

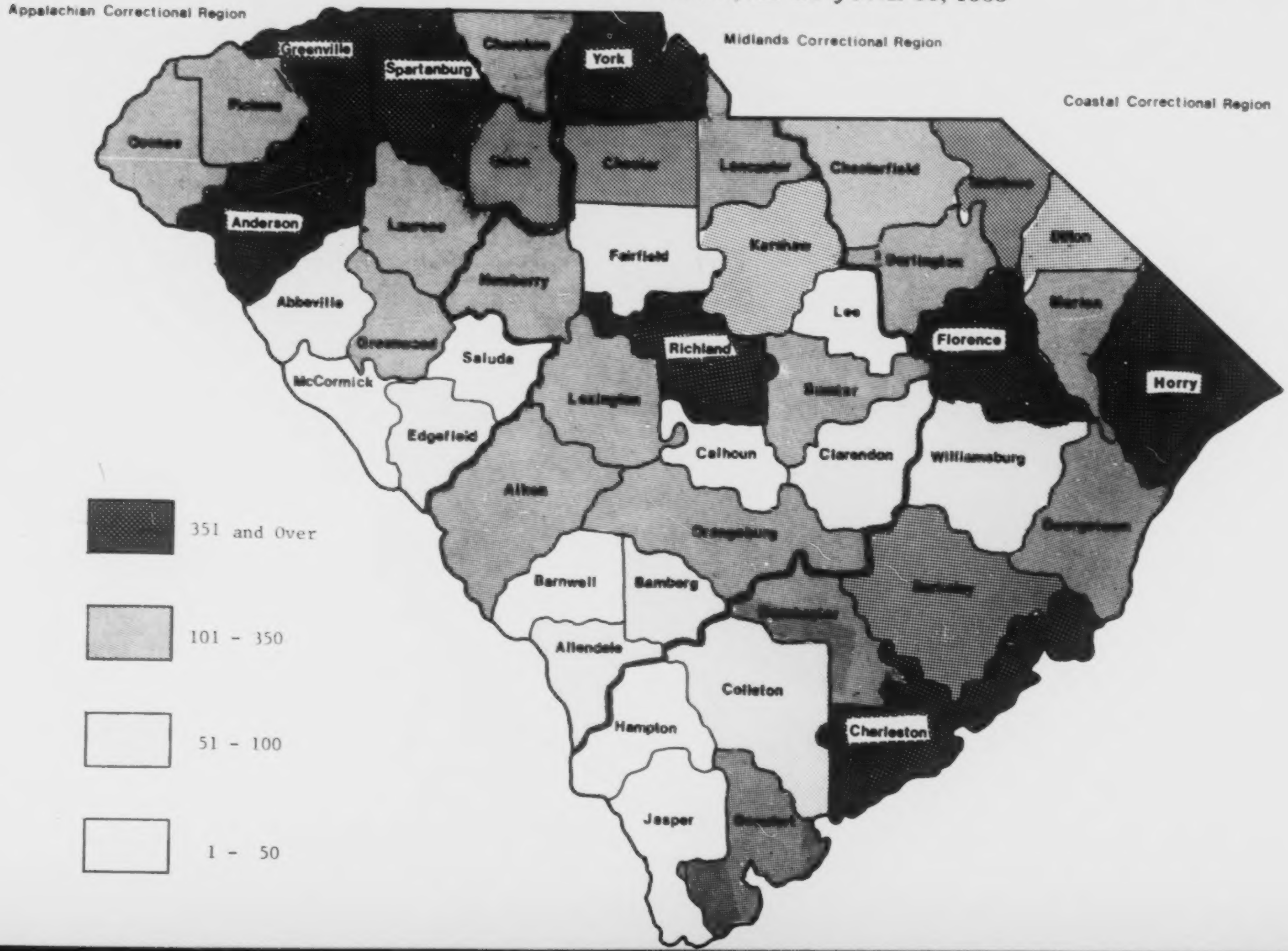

Appalachian Correctional Region
Midlands Correctional Region
Coastal Correctional Region
Greenville
Spartanburg
Cherokee
York
Pickens
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Dillon
Newberry
Abbeville
Lee
Marion
Florence
Greenwood
Saluda
Richland
McCormick
Sumter
Horry
Lexington
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Berkeley
Barnwell
Bamberg
Dorchester
Allendale
Colleton
Charleston
Hampton
Jasper
Beaufort
351 and Over
101 - 350
51 - 100
1 - 50

TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,[*] AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	33
Homicide	601	916	57	74	1,648	7.3	6
Kidnapping	67	75	3	1	146	0.6	21
Sexual Assault	364	529	8	0	901	4.0	8
Robbery	751	1,889	21	38	2,699	11.9	2
Assault	593	1,028	14	50	1,685	7.4	5
Arson	92	47	5	5	149	0.7	20
Extortion	3	6	0	0	9	0.0**	29
Burglary	793	1,390	9	7	2,199	9.7	3
Larceny	2,025	2,598	57	164	4,844	21.3	1
Stolen Vehicle	367	425	4	4	800	3.5	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	290	373	39	73	775	3.4	12
Fraudulent Activities	337	253	103	99	792	3.5	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Stolen Property	163	283	2	9	457	2.0	13
Damage to Property	121	87	2	0	210	0.9	18
Dangerous Drugs	713	1,119	43	47	1,922	8.5	4
Sex Offenses	165	140	2	1	308	1.4	15
Obscene Materials	4	1	0	0	5	0.0**	30
Family Offenses	73	74	2	2	151	0.7	19
Gambling	2	1	0	0	3	0.0**	31
Commercialized Sex Offenses	3	0	1	16	20	0.1	27
Liquor	9	8	0	0	17	0.1	28
Drunkenness	23	18	1	3	45	0.2	24
Obstructing the Police	100	165	3	12	280	1.2	16
Flight/Escape	492	337	10	9	848	3.7	9
Obstructing Justice	28	39	1	5	73	0.3	22

TABLE 15 (Continued)

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,[4] AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offenses	166	245	3	6	420	1.8	14
Public Peace	35	27	4	2	68	0.3	23
Traffic Offenses	552	343	11	4	910	4.0	7
Invasion of Privacy	19	8	2	0	29	0.1	26
Smuggling	20	21	1	2	44	0.2	25
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	33
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	33
Property Crimes	0	2	0	0	2	0.0**	32
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Miscellaneous Crimes	102	128	16	3	249	1.1	17
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	9,074	12,577	424	636	22,711	99.9*	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,874	5,947	205	324	10,350	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 127.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

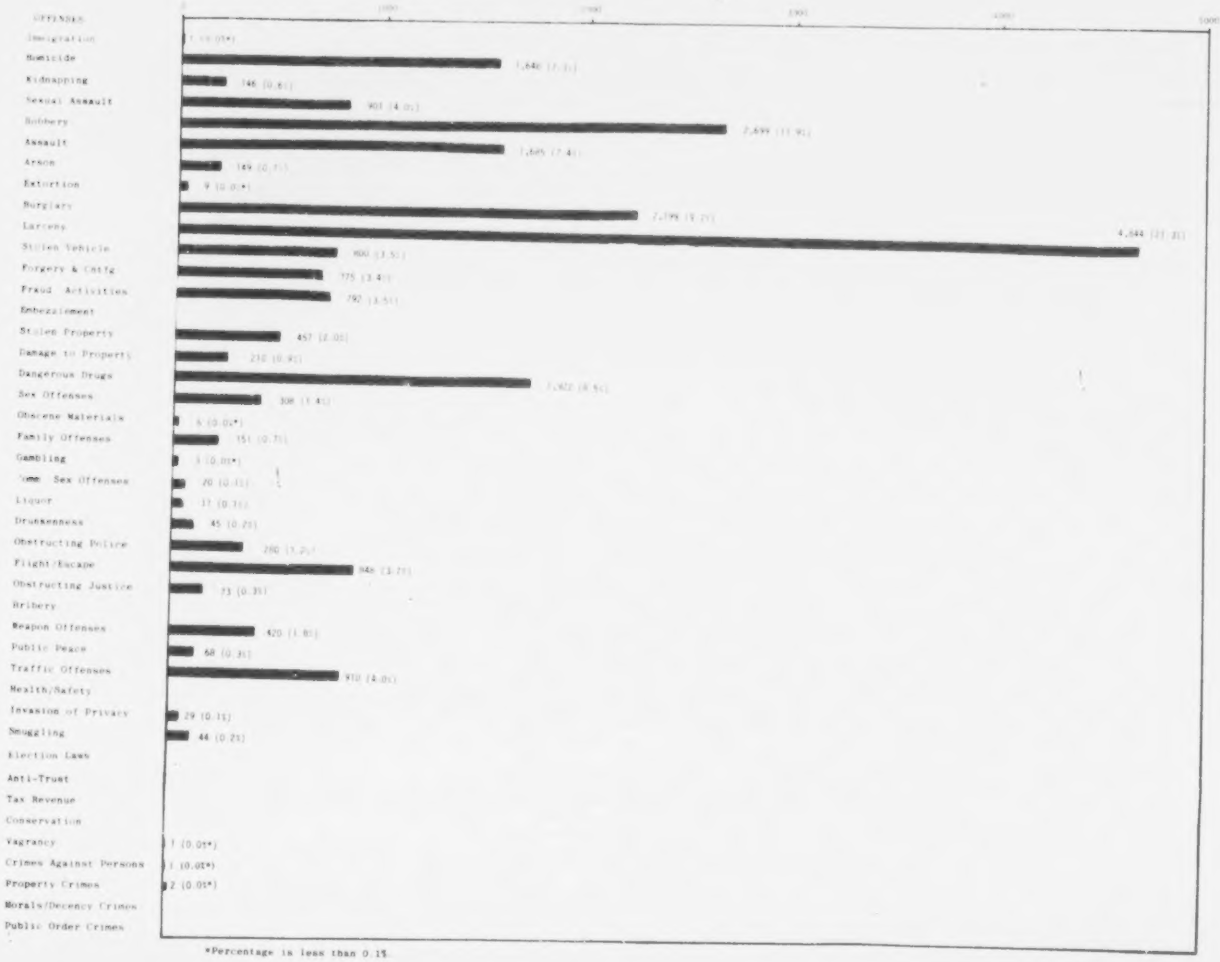
[4] The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary considerations.

[*] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[**] Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 17

OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985



*Percentage is less than 0.1%

TABLE 16

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,[*] AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	523	818	50	67	1,458	14.1	3
Kidnapping	54	65	2	1	122	1.2	14
Sexual Assault	255	382	5	0	642	6.2	7
Robbery[4]	435	1,101	11	20	1,567	15.1	2
Assault	256	470	7	32	765	7.4	6
Arson	38	29	3	4	74	0.7	17
Extortion	1	5	0	0	6	0.1	27
Burglary	317	510	4	5	836	8.1	5
Larceny	798	1,139	27	76	2,040	19.7	1
Stolen Vehicle	108	145	2	2	257	2.5	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	95	144	16	26	281	2.7	8
Fraudulent Activities	103	77	32	35	247	2.4	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Stolen Property	62	130	2	5	199	1.9	13
Damage to Property	48	29	0	0	77	0.7	16
Dangerous Drugs	328	525	23	31	907	8.8	4
Sex Offenses	113	108	1	1	223	2.2	12
Obscene Materials	3	1	0	0	4	0.0[**]	28
Family Offenses	41	52	2	2	97	0.9	15
Gambling	0	0	1	0	1	0.0[**]	29
Commercialized Sex Offenses	2	0	0	5	7	0.1	26
Liquor	1	0	0	0	1	0.0[**]	29
Drunkenness	5	5	0	1	11	0.1	24
Obstructing the Police	25	44	2	3	74	0.7	17
Flight/Escape	11	2	1	1	15	0.1	22

TABLE 16 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,[*] AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing Justice	10	10	0	1	21	0.2	21
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offenses	26	23	0	2	51	0.5	20
Public Peace	9	2	1	0	12	0.1	23
Traffic Offenses	172	94	5	2	273	2.6	9
Invasion of Privacy	7	2	1	0	10	0.1	25
Smuggling	0	0	1	0	1	0.0**	29
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	29
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Miscellaneous Crimes	27	35	6	2	70	0.7	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,874	5,947	205	324	10,350	99.9	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 127.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 418 (28.7%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 130.

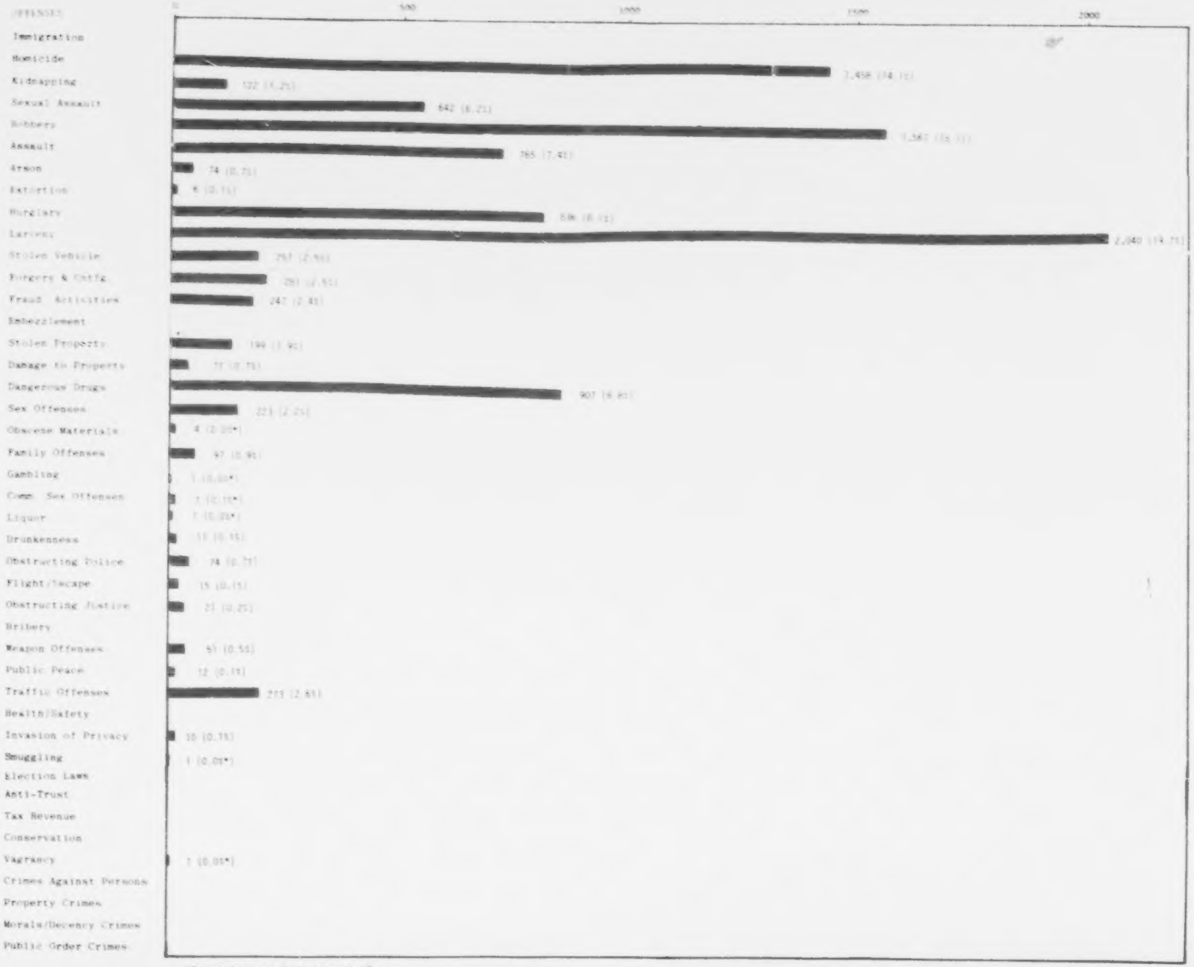
[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 1,314 (83.9%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 130.

[*] The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary considerations.

** Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985



*Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

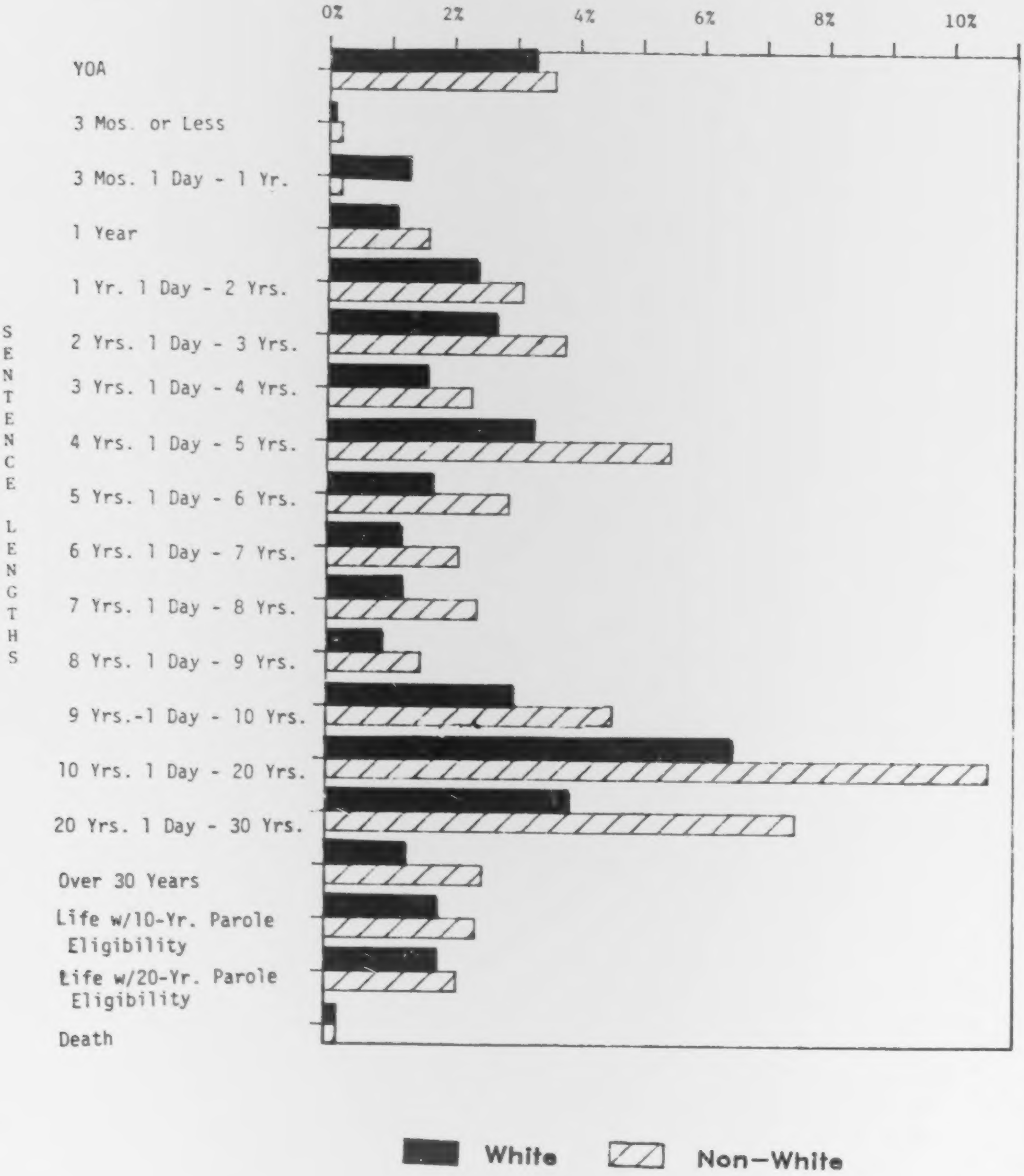


FIGURE 20

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

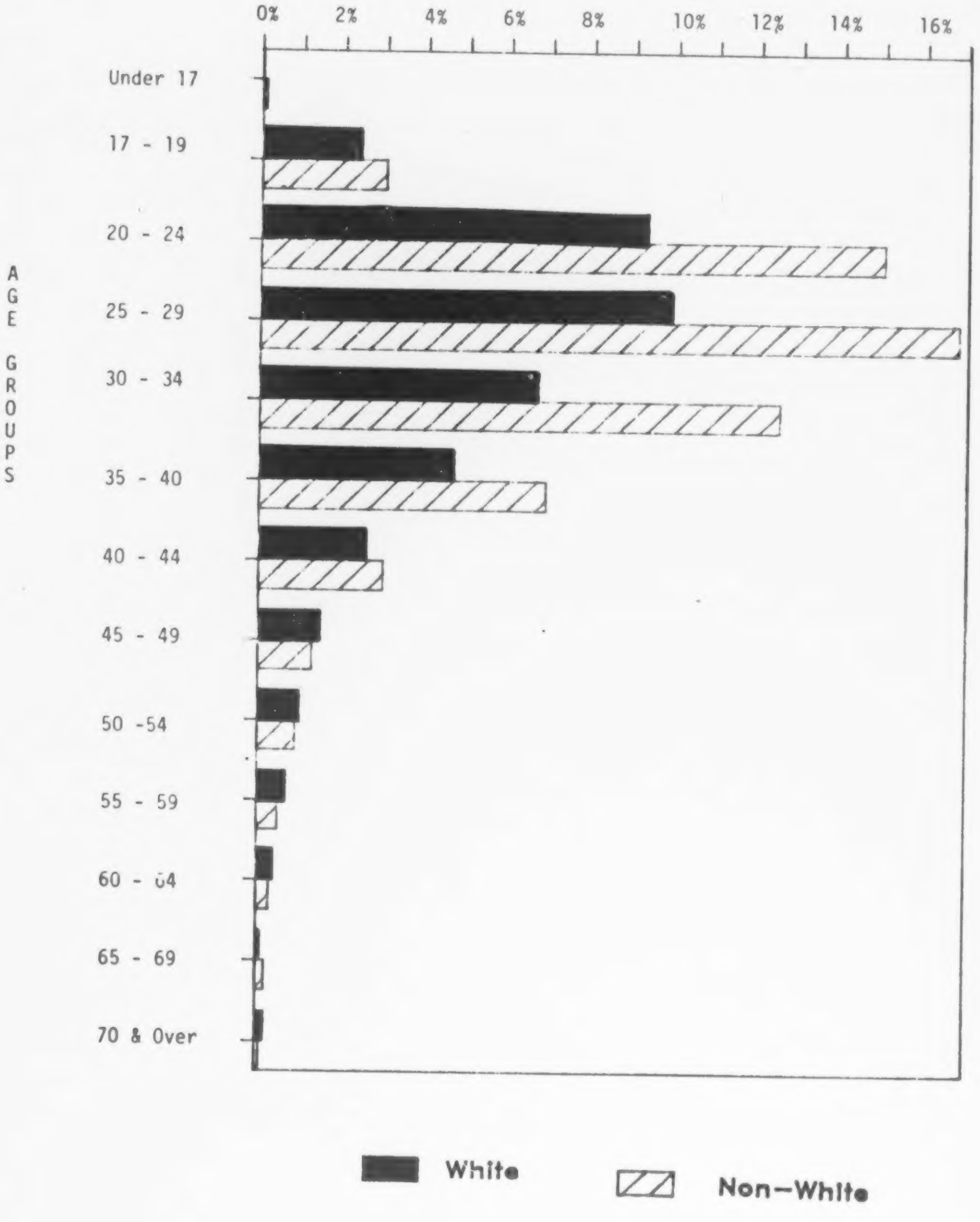


TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	22	0.6	31	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.3	55	0.5
17-19	577	14.9	1,009	17.0	25	12.2	20	6.2	1,631	15.8
20-24	1,218	31.4	1,991	33.5	56	27.3	91	28.1	3,356	32.4
25-29	782	20.2	1,369	23.0	35	17.1	78	24.1	2,264	21.9
30-34	480	12.4	778	13.1	35	17.1	72	22.2	1,365	13.2
35-39	332	8.6	372	6.3	20	9.8	35	10.8	759	7.3
40-44	189	4.9	167	2.8	20	9.8	10	3.1	386	3.7
45-49	113	2.9	96	1.6	5	2.4	8	2.5	222	2.1
50-54	75	1.9	58	1.0	4	2.0	4	1.2	141	1.4
55-59	47	1.2	39	0.7	3	1.5	3	0.9	92	0.9
60-64	24	0.6	24	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	49	0.5
65-69	7	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.3	14	0.1
70 & Over	8	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	16	0.2
TOTAL	3,874	100.0	5,947	100.1	205	100.2	324	100.0	10,350	100.0

Special Age Groupings

	Male White	Male Non-White	Female White	Female Non-White	Total
17	126	230	8	4	368
18 and Over	3,721	5,673	196	318	9,908
21 and Over	3,010	4,500	173	283	7,966
24 and Under	1,817	3,031	82	112	5,042
62 and Over	27	24	1	1	53
65 and Over	15	13	1	1	30
Average Age	28 Years	26 Years	29 Years	29 Years	28 Years

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	317	8.2	361	6.1	24	11.7	13	4.0	715	6.9
3 Months or Less	12	0.3	14	0.2	1	0.5	2	0.6	29	0.3
3 Months 1 Day-1 Yeat	118	3.0	143	2.4	14	6.8	32	9.9	307	3.0
1 Year	108	2.8	149	2.5	8	3.9	14	4.3	279	2.7
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	229	5.9	275	4.6	19	9.3	41	12.7	564	5.4
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	257	6.6	367	6.2	23	11.2	31	9.6	678	6.6
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	153	3.9	210	3.5	12	5.9	23	7.1	398	3.8
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	316	8.2	545	9.2	24	11.7	26	8.0	911	8.8
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	176	4.5	287	4.8	4	2.0	9	2.8	476	4.6
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	114	2.9	206	3.5	9	4.4	16	4.9	345	3.3
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	122	3.1	235	4.0	3	1.5	12	3.7	372	3.6
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	94	2.4	147	2.5	4	2.0	6	1.9	251	2.4
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	302	7.8	457	7.7	9	4.4	18	5.6	786	7.6
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	657	17.0	1,056	17.8	19	9.3	45	13.9	1,777	17.2
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	399	10.3	765	12.9	8	3.9	15	4.6	1,187	11.5
Over 30 Years	136	3.5	259	4.4	2	1.0	0	0.0	397	3.8
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	179	4.6	243	4.1	5	2.4	7	2.2	434	4.2
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	167	4.3	207	3.5	17	8.3	14	4.3	405	3.9
Death	18	0.5	21	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	0.4
TOTAL	3,874	99.8	5,947	100.3	205	100.2	324	100.1	10,350	100.0
Average Sentence Length[2]	12 yrs. 5 mos.		13 yrs. 6 mos.		7 yrs. 2 mos.		6 yrs. 9 mos.		12 yrs. 9 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

* The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

TABLE 18

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Age[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Under 17 . . .	5	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1
17-19	232	6.0	305	5.1	15	7.3	6	1.9	558	5.4
20-24	915	23.6	1,477	24.8	51	24.9	73	22.5	2,516	24.3
25-29	980	25.3	1,655	27.8	40	19.5	79	24.4	2,754	26.6
30-34	660	17.0	1,217	20.5	36	17.6	81	25.0	1,994	19.3
35-39	459	11.8	669	11.2	23	11.2	50	15.4	1,201	11.6
40-44	243	6.3	301	5.1	22	10.7	11	3.4	577	5.6
45-49	152	3.9	124	2.1	8	3.9	8	2.5	292	2.8
50-54	96	2.5	77	1.3	6	2.9	11	3.4	190	1.8
55-59	67	1.7	50	0.8	3	1.5	3	0.9	123	1.2
60-64	39	1.0	31	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	71	0.7
65-69	11	0.3	21	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	33	0.3
70 & Over . .	15	0.4	13	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	29	0.3
TOTAL	3,874	99.9	5,947	99.9	205	100.0	324	100.0	10,350	100.0

Special Age Groupings

17	25	45	0	0	70
18 and Over .	3,844	5,895	205	324	10,268
21 and Over .	3,489	5,409	183	309	9,390
24 and Under	1,152	1,789	66	79	3,086
62 and Over .	43	49	1	2	95
65 and Over	26	34	1	1	62
Average Age	31 Years	30 Years	31 Years	31 Years	31 Years

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1985.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA Parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

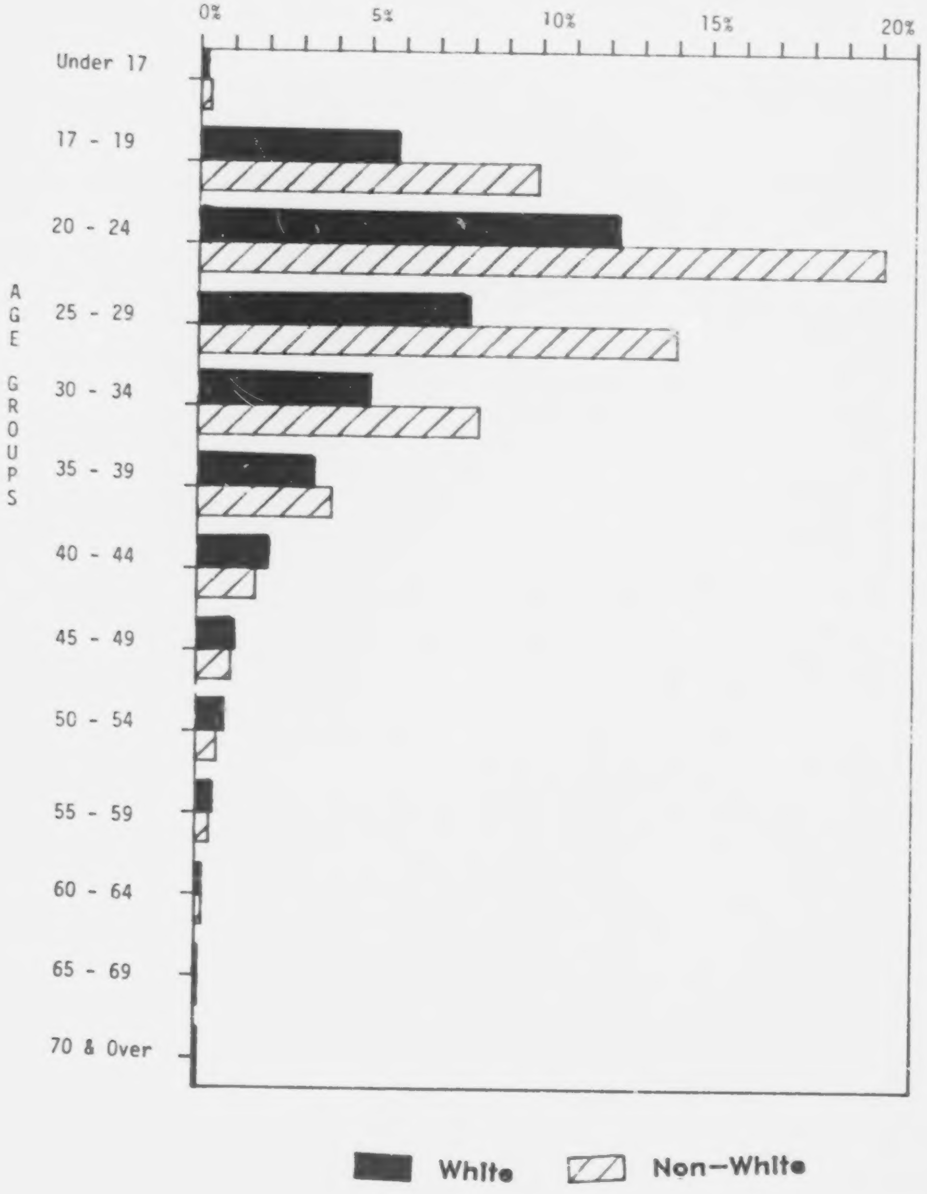


TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Planning Districts	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,474	38.0	1,329	22.3	67	32.7	78	24.1	2,948	28.5
II. Upper Savannah	183	4.7	359	6.0	14	6.8	13	4.0	569	5.5
III. Catawba	378	9.8	445	7.5	16	7.8	39	12.0	878	8.5
IV. Central Midlands	361	9.3	925	15.6	23	11.2	67	20.7	1,376	13.3
V. Lower Savannah	213	5.5	488	8.2	20	9.8	30	9.3	751	7.3
VI. Santee-Lynches	150	3.9	358	6.0	7	3.4	19	5.9	534	5.2
VII. Pee Dee	337	8.7	714	12.0	19	9.3	29	9.0	1,099	10.6
VIII. Waccamaw	290	7.5	352	5.9	14	6.8	11	3.4	667	6.4
IX. Tri-County	371	9.6	760	12.8	20	9.8	27	8.3	1,178	11.4
X. Low Country	112	2.9	214	3.6	5	2.4	11	3.4	342	3.3
Out-of-State	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
TOTAL	3,874	100.0	5,947	100.0	205	100.0	324	100.1	10,350	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 125.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 23

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

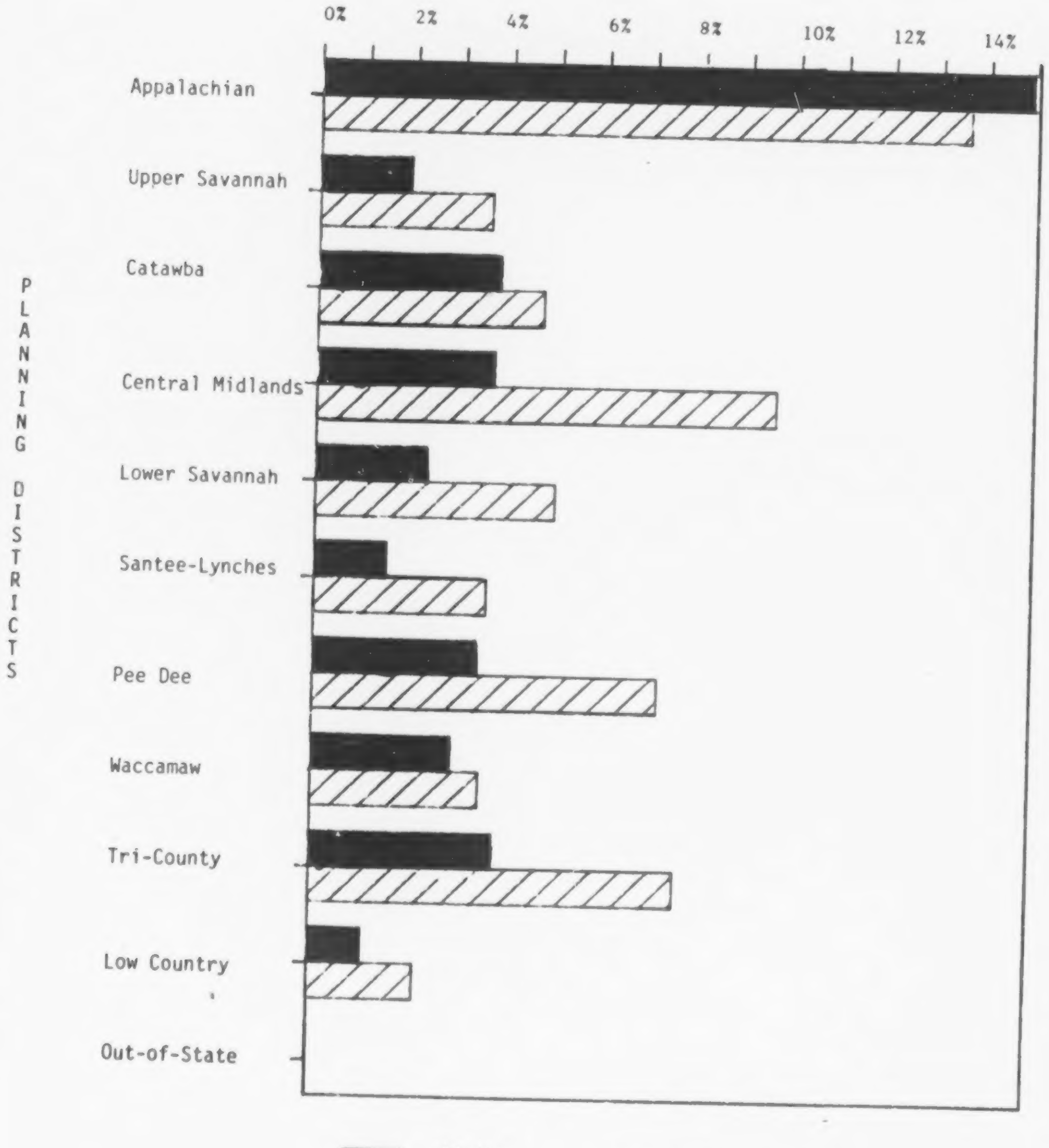


TABLE 20

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING CORRECTIONAL REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Custody Grade	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Appalachian Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	275	14.4	277	14.2	29	31.5	28	23.3	609	14.9
A Trusty	868	45.4	983	50.3	32	34.8	30	25.0	1,913	46.9
B Medium	524	27.4	518	26.5	29	31.5	55	45.8	1,126	27.6
C Close	66	3.5	51	2.6	2	2.2	7	5.8	126	3.1
M Maximum	91	4.8	96	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	187	4.6
Intake	4	0.2	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Protective	75	3.9	21	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	2.4
Semi-Trusty	5	0.3	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2
Health Problems	4	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
TOTAL	1,912	100.1	1,956	100.2	92	100.0	120	99.9	4,080	100.0
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	139	16.4	273	14.0	15	27.3	33	26.2	460	15.4
A Trusty	319	37.6	852	43.7	13	23.6	38	30.2	1,222	41.0
B Medium	279	32.9	609	31.2	25	45.5	51	40.5	964	32.4
C Close	33	3.9	54	2.8	2	3.6	4	3.2	93	3.1
M Maximum	39	4.6	90	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	129	4.3
Intake	4	0.5	11	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.5
Protective	20	2.4	30	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	1.7
Semi-Trusty	15	1.8	27	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	1.4
Health Problems	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
TOTAL	848	100.1	1,949	100.0	55	100.0	126	100.1	2,978	99.9
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	211	19.0	308	15.1	19	32.8	23	29.5	561	17.1
A Trusty	417	37.6	882	43.3	14	24.1	22	28.2	1,335	40.7
B Medium	353	31.8	677	33.2	24	41.4	31	39.7	1,085	33.0
C Close	34	3.1	42	2.1	1	1.7	2	2.6	79	2.4
M Maximum	45	4.1	78	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	123	3.7
Intake	5	0.5	9	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.4
Protective	26	2.3	14	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.2
Semi-Trusty	15	1.4	25	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.2
Health Problems	3	0.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.2
TOTAL	1,109	100.1	2,039	100.0	58	100.0	78	100.0	3,284	99.9

TABLE 20 (Continued)

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING CORRECTIONAL REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC TOTAL INMATES POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
A Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B Medium	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
C Close	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
M Maximum	1	20.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	5	100.0	3	100.0	0	—	0	—	8	100.0
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	627	16.2	858	14.4	63	30.7	84	25.9	1,632	15.8
A Trusty	1,604	41.4	2,717	45.7	59	28.8	90	27.8	4,470	43.2
B Medium	1,156	29.8	1,806	30.4	78	38.0	137	42.3	3,177	30.7
C Close	135	3.5	147	2.5	5	2.4	13	4.0	300	2.9
M Maximum	176	4.5	265	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	441	4.3
Intake	13	0.3	26	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	0.4
Protective	121	3.1	65	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	1.8
Semi-Trusty	35	0.9	55	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	0.9
Health Problems	7	0.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1
TOTAL	3,874	99.9	5,947	100.0	205	99.9	324	100.0	10,350	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[*] The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

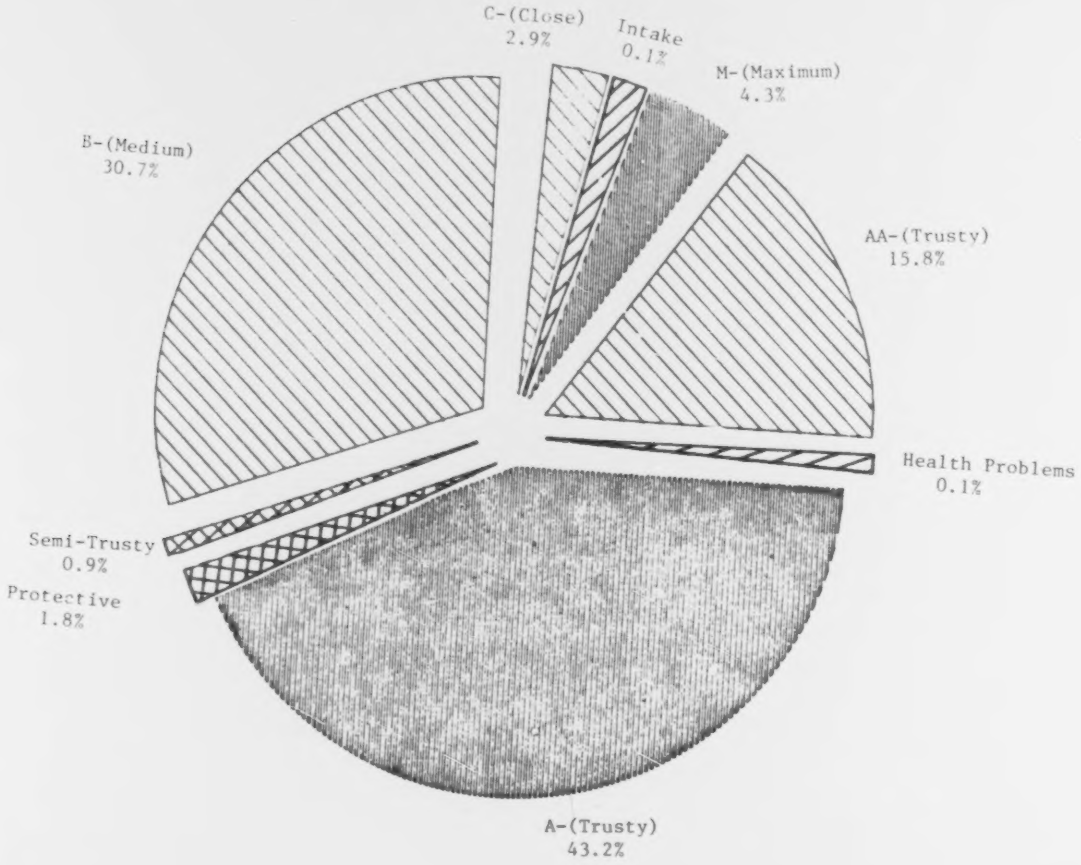


TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Judicial Circuits	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	120	3.1	243	4.1	10	4.9	13	4.0	386	3.7
2	157	4.1	256	4.3	13	6.3	14	4.3	440	4.3
3	123	3.2	377	6.3	6	2.9	20	6.2	526	5.1
4	200	5.2	352	5.9	11	5.4	15	4.6	578	5.6
5	211	5.4	736	12.4	13	6.3	50	15.4	1,010	9.8
6	152	3.9	225	3.8	6	2.9	13	4.0	396	3.8
7	478	12.3	460	7.7	20	9.8	21	6.5	979	9.5
8	195	5.0	361	6.1	17	8.3	18	5.6	591	5.7
9	300	7.7	689	11.6	17	8.3	27	8.3	1,033	10.0
10	318	8.2	169	2.8	13	6.3	5	1.5	505	4.9
11	146	3.8	205	3.4	7	3.4	12	3.7	370	3.6
12	137	3.5	362	6.1	8	3.9	14	4.3	521	5.0
13	679	17.5	701	11.8	34	16.6	52	16.0	1,466	14.2
14	118	3.0	273	4.6	5	2.4	14	4.3	410	4.0
15	281	7.3	267	4.5	14	6.8	7	2.2	569	5.5
16	254	6.6	268	4.5	11	5.4	29	9.0	562	5.4
Out-of-State	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
TOTAL	3,874	99.9	5,947	100.0	205	99.9	324	99.9	10,350	100.2

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G, of the Appendix, page 126.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population exludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

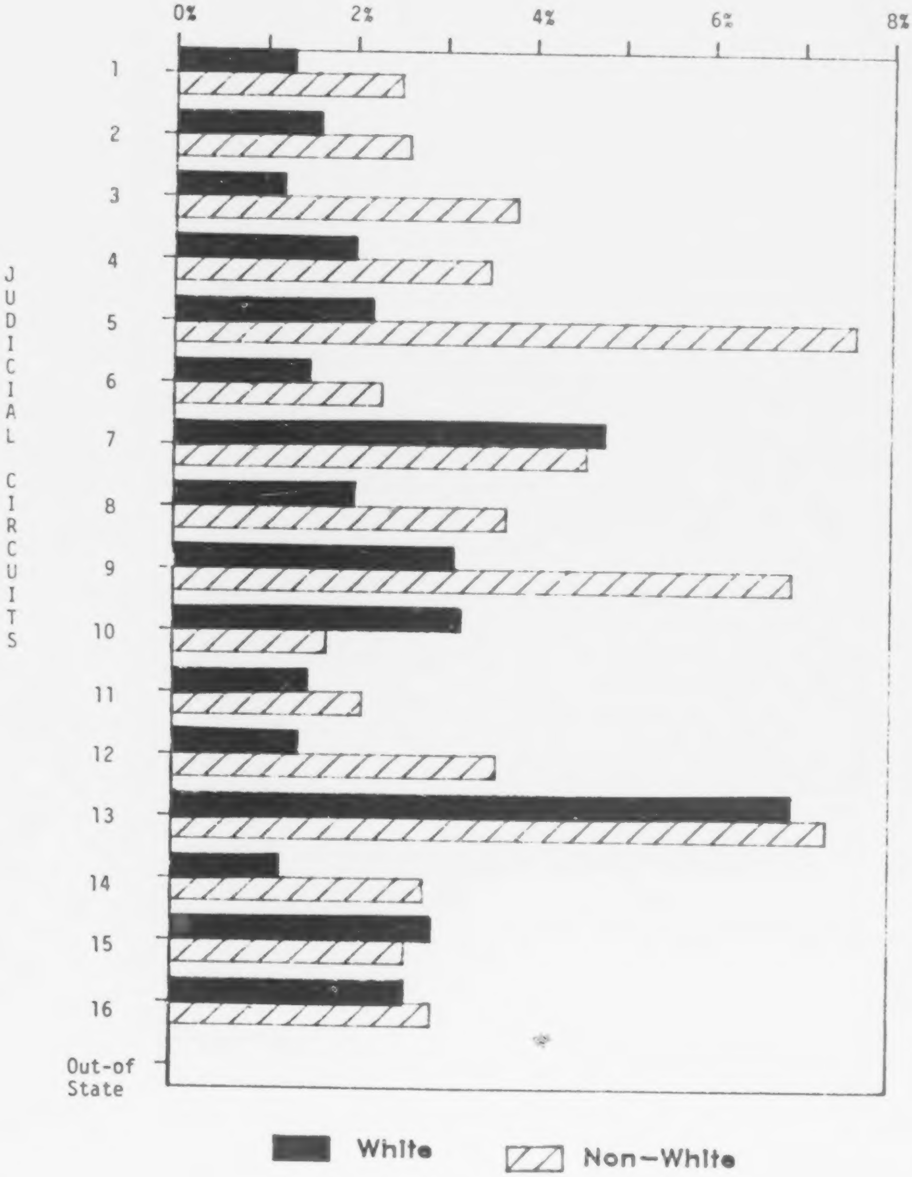


FIGURE 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

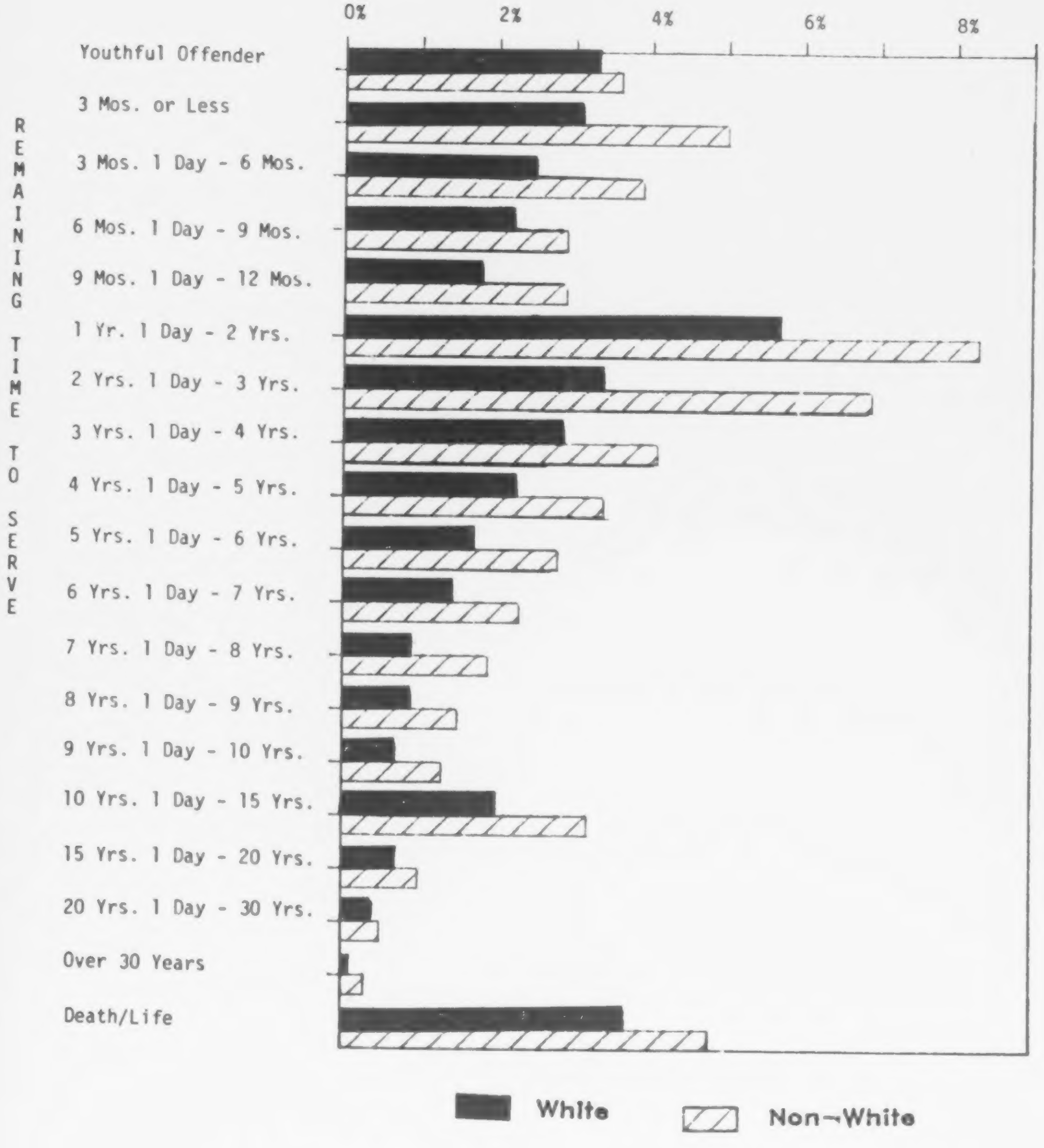


FIGURE 26

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1985

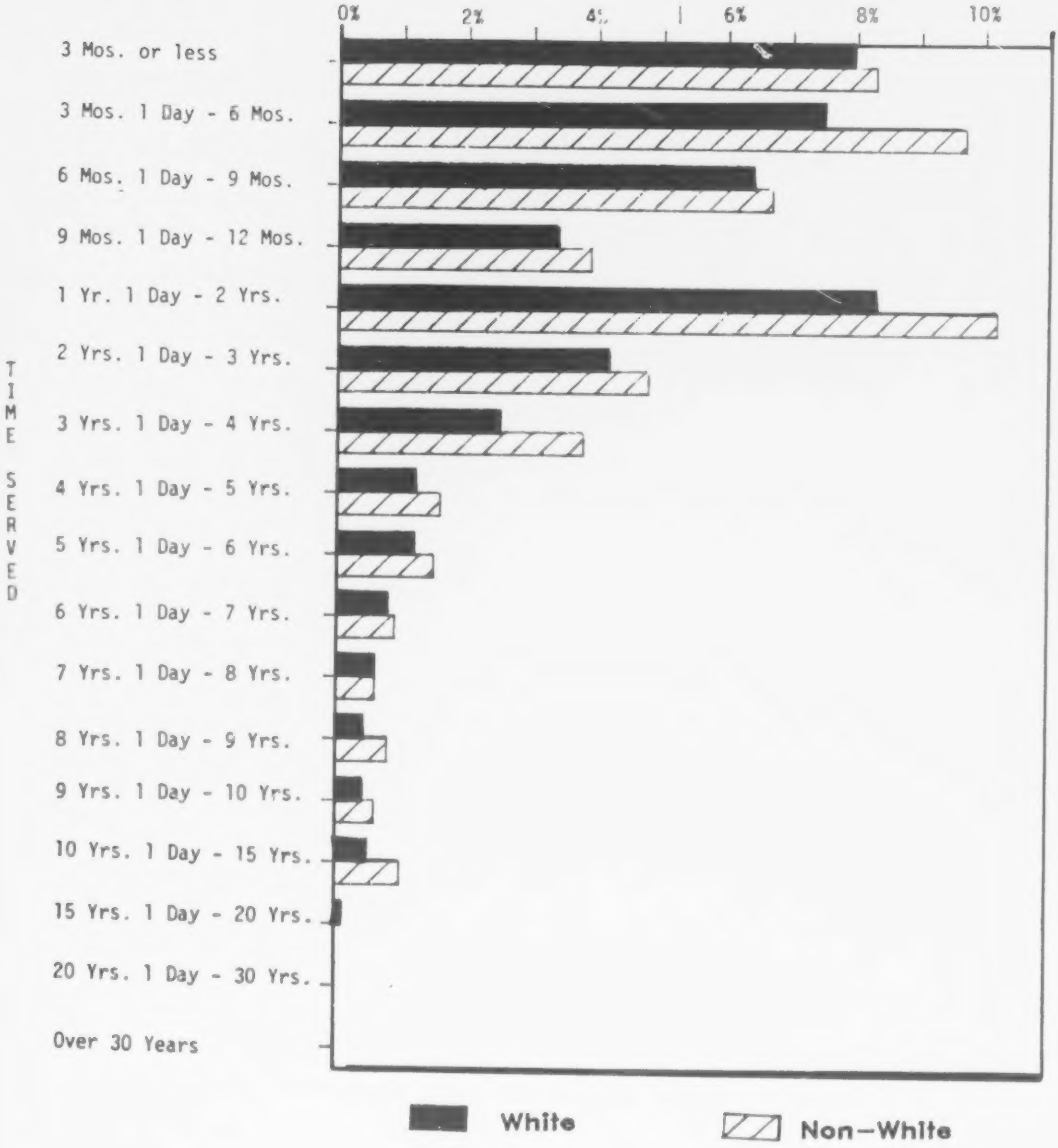


TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984 TO JUNE 30, 1985)

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Paroled By Probation, Parole and Pardon Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	EPA Releases	Total
N/A	828	0	75	3	0	0	906
0	0	22	286	185	75	8	575
1-50	0	126	874	48	470	503	2,021
51-100	0	196	218	3	113	27	557
101-150	0	163	191	5	75	40	474
151-200	0	138	136	7	70	54	405
201-250	0	100	101	4	24	57	286
251-300	0	83	60	4	22	58	227
301-350	0	70	46	1	9	31	157
351-400	0	59	31	0	10	26	126
401-450	0	38	15	1	3	10	67
451-500	0	38	13	4	5	10	70
501-550	0	28	9	0	1	7	45
551-Over	0	106	17	1	0	7	131
Total Releases	828	1,167	2,072	266	877	838	6,048
Total Work Credits Earned	0	275,412	178,606	9,682	61,653	92,850	728,784
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Released[2] ...	0	236.0	86.2	36.4	70.3	110.8	120.5

[1] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[2] Inmates with unknown/no data on earned work credits, or did not participate in motivational work program, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 23

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,[°] AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Remaining Time[1] To Serve	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent
Youthful Offender (indeterminant sentence)	317	8.2	361	6.1	24	11.7	13	4.0	715	6.9
3 months or less	299	7.7	473	8.0	23	11.2	48	14.8	843	8.1
3 months 1 day-6 months	237	6.1	366	6.2	18	8.8	40	12.3	661	6.4
6 months 1 day-9 months	212	5.5	275	4.6	16	7.8	24	7.4	527	5.1
9 months 1 day-12 months	175	4.5	279	4.7	8	3.9	21	6.5	483	4.7
1 year 1 day-2 years	550	14.2	812	13.7	36	17.6	50	15.4	1,448	14.0
2 years 1 day-3 years	342	8.8	682	11.5	14	6.8	33	10.2	1,071	10.3
3 years 1 day-4 years	271	7.0	404	6.8	15	7.3	17	5.2	707	6.8
4 years 1 day-5 years	221	5.7	338	5.7	10	4.9	16	4.9	585	5.7
5 years 1 day-6 years	171	4.4	278	4.7	7	3.4	10	3.1	466	4.5
6 years 1 day-7 years	139	3.6	227	3.8	2	1.0	6	1.9	374	3.6
7 years 1 day-8 years	95	2.5	186	3.1	0	0.0	10	3.1	291	2.8
8 years 1 day-9 years	86	2.2	151	2.5	2	1.0	3	0.9	242	2.3
9 years 1 day-10 years	69	1.8	133	2.2	1	0.5	5	1.5	208	2.0
10 years 1 day-15 years	202	5.2	322	5.4	4	2.0	6	1.9	534	5.2
15 years 1 day-20 years	76	2.0	104	1.7	1	0.5	1	0.3	182	1.8
20 years 1 day-30 years	39	1.0	51	0.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	91	0.9
Over 30 years	9	0.2	34	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	44	0.4
Death/Life	364	9.4	471	7.9	22	10.7	21	6.5	878	8.5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	3,874	100.0	5,947	100.1	205	100.1	324	99.9	10,350	100.0
AVERAGE TIME[3] TO SERVE	4 yrs. 1 mo.		4 yrs. 3 mos.		2 yrs. 7 mos.		2 yrs. 4 mos.		4 yrs. 1 mo.	

[1] Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credit as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[3] Excludes youthful offenders and inmates with life and death sentences.

[°] The total inmate population excludes 819 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

Time Served	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
3 months or less	432	17.0	443	14.5	44	22.3	59	24.7	978	16.2
3 months 1 day-6 months	416	16.3	533	17.4	39	19.8	53	22.2	1,041	17.2
6 months 1 day-9 months	358	14.1	361	11.8	28	14.2	44	18.4	791	13.1
9 months 1 day-12 months	187	7.3	227	7.4	19	9.6	11	4.6	444	7.3
1 year 1 day-2 years	457	17.9	582	19.0	45	22.8	33	13.8	1,117	18.5
2 years 1 day-3 years	245	9.6	274	8.9	8	4.1	16	6.7	543	9.0
3 years 1 day-4 years	143	5.6	217	7.1	7	3.6	11	4.6	378	6.3
4 years 1 day-5 years	69	2.7	95	3.1	2	1.0	1	0.4	167	2.8
5 years 1 day-6 years	70	2.7	86	2.8	2	1.0	4	1.7	162	2.7
6 years 1 day-7 years	50	2.0	52	1.7	1	0.5	3	1.3	106	1.8
7 years 1 day-8 years	36	1.4	38	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	75	1.2
8 years 1 day-9 years	26	1.0	50	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	77	1.3
9 years 1 day-10 years	24	0.9	36	1.2	2	1.0	1	0.4	63	1.0
10 years 1 day-15 years	28	1.1	60	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	89	1.5
15 years 1 day-20 years	5	0.2	1	0.0[*]	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
20 years 1 day-30 years	1	0.0[*]	6	0.2[*]	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
Over 30 years	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	2,547	99.8	3,065	100.0	197	99.9	239	100.0	6,048	100.2
AVERAGE TIME	1 yr. 9 mos.		2 yrs.		1 yr. 3 mos.		1 yr. 1 mo.		1 yr. 10 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[*] Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Level 2								
Baker Supervisor	46	0	0	0	46	46	7,678	167
Boiler Room Supervisor	9	0	0	0	9	9	1,317	147
Butler Room Supervisor	13	0	0	0	13	13	1,826	141
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	181	0	3	0	183	183	29,757	163
Carpenter Supervisor	27	1	0	0	28	27	3,658	136
Inmate Grievance Clerk	17	0	0	0	17	17	2,173	128
SCDC Inmate Grievance Clerk	9	0	0	0	9	9	1,519	169
Electrician Supervisor	34	0	0	0	34	34	4,766	141
General Construction Super.	18	0	0	0	18	18	2,280	127
Heat/Air Cond. Super.	13	0	0	0	13	13	1,461	113
Industries Grp./Sect. Leader	117	1	0	0	117	117	14,137	121
Inventory Supervisor	52	0	0	0	52	52	7,697	149
Maintenance Supervisor	105	1	0	0	105	105	15,644	149
Mason Supervisor	22	0	0	0	22	22	2,679	122
Material Cutt./Mark. Super.	7	0	0	0	7	7	794	114
Painter Supervisor	24	0	0	0	24	24	2,935	123
Plumber Supervisor	23	0	0	0	23	23	3,183	139
Professional Personnel	90	1	0	0	91	90	14,079	157
Senior Wardkeeper	160	1	1	0	162	161	27,349	170
Shop Supervisor	53	0	0	0	53	53	7,031	133
Teacher Assistant Super.	34	2	0	0	35	34	4,413	130

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job* *
Librarian/Bookmobile Oper.	3	0	0	0	3	3	347	116
Driver	6	1	0	0	7	6	1,026	171
Truck Driver, Heavy	61	0	0	0	61	61	7,646	126
Warehouse Supervisor	14	1	0	0	14	14	1,734	124
Welding Supervisor	34	0	0	0	34	34	4,378	129
Heavy Eq. Operator, Skilled	62	0	0	0	62	62	8,399	136
Heavy Farm Eq. Operator #1, Skilled	16	0	0	0	16	16	2,403	151
Bindery Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	255	128
Dark Room & Plate Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	124	124
Press Supervisor	6	0	0	0	6	6	668	112
Quick Copy Pressman	1	0	0	0	1	1	85	85
Typesetter Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	65	65
Litter Control Program	237	4	1	0	241	237	27,718	117
Sanitation Worker	260	1	0	0	260	260	33,864	131
Dog Handler (Skilled)	10	0	0	0	10	10	1,334	134
Dental Lab. Technician	4	0	0	0	4	4	379	95
Drafter (Professional)	3	0	0	0	3	3	372	124
Quality-Control Tech.	2	0	0	0	2	2	141	71
Sewing Machine Repairer	1	0	0	0	1	1	128	128
Canteen Supervisor	29	1	0	0	29	29	4,634	160
Work Release	565	93	1	0	659	566	65,321	116
Comunity Programs	782	15	0	0	796	782	125,820	452

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Employment Program	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	9
Education Release	4	0	0	0	4	4	178	45
Community Transit. Service	12	1	0	0	12	12	710	60
Unemployed Comm. Prog. Part.	62	14	0	0	75	62	6,920	112
Horticulturist (GNHS)	6	0	0	0	6	6	960	160
Horticulturist (GRND)	6	0	0	0	6	6	762	127
Level 3								
Baker	48	2	0	0	49	48	4,838	101
Barber	42	1	1	0	42	42	3,821	91
Boiler Operator	10	0	0	0	10	10	774	78
Bookkeeper	1	0	0	0	1	1	81	81
Brickmason	42	2	3	7	52	44	3,065	70
Butcher	12	0	0	0	12	12	958	80
Canteen Operator	32	1	0	0	33	32	3,403	107
Carpenter	42	1	0	0	42	42	3,255	78
Chaplain Assistant	12	3	0	1	15	12	1,154	97
Chief Clerk	102	2	0	0	103	102	9,282	91
Classroom Leader	29	1	1	2	32	30	2,171	73
Commissary Operator	28	2	0	0	30	28	2,660	95
Concrete Finisher	36	0	0	1	37	36	2,956	83
Cook	256	2	1	1	258	256	26,556	104
Custodial Supervisor	64	2	0	0	65	64	6,065	95

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job* *
Dining Room Supervisor	50	1	0	1	51	50	4,970	100
Dip Tank Operator	6	0	0	0	6	6	496	83
Dog Handler	4	1	0	0	5	4	445	112
Drafter	6	0	0	0	6	6	435	73
Driver	46	3	0	1	49	46	4,696	103
Electrician	47	2	0	0	49	47	3,867	83
Farm Machine Operator	22	0	0	0	22	22	1,861	85
Furniture Assembler	28	2	0	0	29	28	2,221	80
Furniture Repairer	9	2	0	0	10	9	724	81
Groundskeeper Supervisor	75	2	0	0	76	75	6,787	91
Hand Tool Repairer	6	0	0	0	6	6	413	69
Hvy. Eq. Operator, Semi-Skilled	14	0	0	0	14	14	1,104	79
Housekeeper	24	1	0	0	24	24	2,121	89
Instrument Fitter	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Insulator	2	0	0	0	2	2	140	70
Inventory Clerk	47	1	1	0	47	47	4,014	86
Ironworker	4	0	0	0	4	4	287	72
License Tag Quality Control Op.	10	0	0	0	10	10	761	77
Livestock Caretaker	33	0	0	0	33	33	3,271	100
Locksmith	2	0	0	0	2	2	117	59
Machine Operator	213	6	6	1	225	219	16,581	76
Material Cutter/Marker	6	0	0	0	6	6	469	79
Material Handling Eq. Op.	1	0	0	0	1	1	60	60

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates°	Total Earning Credits°	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job° °
Meat Cutter	24	0	0	0	24	24	2,158	90
Meathandler	1	0	0	0	1	1	36	36
Mechanic	76	1	0	0	77	76	6,557	87
Senior Serv. Stat. Attend.	6	0	0	6	6	6	554	93
Milking Machine Operator	3	0	0	0	3	3	323	108
Milk Processor	7	0	0	0	7	7	804	115
Painter	49	1	0	1	49	49	4,117	85
Pattern Maker	1	0	0	0	1	1	85	85
Photographer	2	0	0	0	2	2	203	102
Drkrm /Plate Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	22	22
Pipe Fitter	5	0	0	0	5	5	337	68
Plumber	39	1	0	0	40	39	3,130	81
Print Machine Operator	5	0	0	0	5	5	368	74
Radio Dispatcher	6	2	0	0	7	6	588	98
Recreation Assistant	64	1	0	0	64	64	6,560	103
Roofer	11	1	1	1	12	11	909	83
Safety Security Clerk	4	0	0	0	4	4	221	56
Secretary	7	1	0	0	7	7	688	99
Shipp. & Receiving Clerk	17	0	0	0	17	17	1,395	83
Silk Screen Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	270	68
Storekeeper	18	1	0	0	19	18	1,573	88
Switchboard Operator	3	3	0	0	5	3	215	72

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job* *
Teacher Assistant	72	6	0	2	79	72	5,776	81
Tier Keeper	9	1	0	0	9	9	967	108
Tray Line Supervisor	62	0	1	0	63	63	6,619	106
Typesetter	1	0	0	0	1	1	. .	. .
Upholsterer	14	0	0	0	14	14	1,046	75
Vegetab. Preparation Super.	24	1	0	0	24	24	2,747	115
Wardkeeper	166	2	1	1	168	166	16,692	101
Warehouse Super. Assistant	5	0	0	0	5	5	338	68
Waste Treatment Super.	3	0	0	0	3	3	265	89
Welder	31	2	0	0	32	31	2,453	80
Litter Control Pg. Part.	24	0	0	0	24	24	1,760	74
Landscape Gardener	50	0	0	0	50	50	4,631	93
Sandblaster	7	0	0	0	7	7	497	71
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Laminator	8	0	0	0	8	8	507	64
Para-Prof. Couns., Skilled	7	0	0	0	7	7	524	75
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	12	0	0	0	12	12	887	74
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	6	0	0	0	6	6	386	65
Level 5								
Barber Apprentice	5	5	1	3	13	6	191	32
Boilermaker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Boiler Operator Helper	6	4	0	0	9	6	173	29

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job* *
Brickmason Helper	30	37	1	4	71	31	1,350	44
Canteen Operator Helper	8	0	1	0	9	9	392	44
Carpenter Helper	24	7	2	7	39	25	1,170	47
Commissary Operator Helper	4	2	0	0	5	4	137	35
Concrete Finisher Helper	5	0	0	0	5	5	171	35
Dairy Helper	9	0	0	0	9	9	527	59
Dip Tank Operator Helper	2	2	0	0	4	2	69	35
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	17
Electrician Helper	35	4	0	0	38	35	1,536	44
Furniture Assembler Helper	11	28	1	5	44	12	491	41
Furniture Repair Helper	8	6	0	1	13	8	312	39
Gate Attendant	11	6	0	0	17	11	483	44
Hauler	8	0	0	0	8	8	293	37
Heavy Eq. Operator Helper	8	0	0	0	8	8	375	47
Insulator Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Ironworker Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	41	21
Laminator Helper	4	0	0	0	4	4	170	43
Laundry Helper	20	5	0	0	25	20	872	44
Laundry Room Attendant	50	6	0	0	55	50	2,910	59
Library Helper	25	1	0	0	25	25	1,270	51
License Tag Qual. Cntrl. Op. Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	34	34
Livestock Caretaker Hlpr.	14	0	0	0	14	14	720	52

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job* *
Machine Operator Helper	37	1	1	1	38	37	1,665	45
Mailroom Clerk	16	0	0	0	16	16	662	42
Material Cut./Mark. Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	24	24
Mechanic Helper	38	16	0	2	55	38	1,691	45
Medical Orderly	2	0	0	0	2	2	89	45
Office Clerk	20	3	0	0	23	20	984	50
Painter Helper	18	2	1	0	19	18	809	45
Para-Professional Couns.	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
Pipe Fitter Helper	10	1	0	0	10	10	364	37
Plumber Helper	31	4	0	2	36	31	1,309	43
Printing Machine Op. Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	19	19
Receptionist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recreation Aide	46	2	1	3	51	46	2,869	63
Roofer Helper	2	1	0	0	2	2	73	37
Safety Hat Control Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Service Stat. Attendant	6	2	0	2	9	6	379	64
Ship & Receiving Clk. Hlpr.	4	2	0	0	6	4	126	32
Silk Screen Operator Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	53	27
Stock Clerk	1	0	0	0	1	1	40	40
Supply Clerk	4	1	0	0	4	4	223	56
Teacher Aide	38	19	1	1	58	38	1,555	41
Tier Keeper Assistant	2	0	0	0	2	2	85	43
Tool Clerk	6	4	0	2	11	6	257	43

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Upholsterer Helper	11	0	0	0	11	11	514	47
Wardkeeper Assistant	190	12	1	8	209	190	12,708	67
Warehouse Attendant	16	0	0	0	16	16	620	39
Waste Treatment Assistant	5	0	0	0	5	5	221	45
Welder Helper	20	17	4	14	55	24	987	42
Auto Body Repair Helper	9	0	0	0	9	9	415	47
Electronics Repair Hlpr.	13	0	0	0	13	13	632	49
Custodial Attd. SC State House	1	0	0	0	1	1	21	21
Custodial Attd. Visiting Room	37	1	0	0	37	37	2,267	62
Admin. Runner/Messenger	45	8	0	3	55	45	2,485	56
Food Service Aide	455	85	12	33	583	466	25,178	97
Custodian Helper	45	3	1	3	50	45	2,501	56
Sander	6	0	0	0	6	6	260	44
Level 7								
Clerk Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	8
Construction Worker	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	3
Custodial Worker	136	21	23	33	213	159	5,401	34
Elevator Operator	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Farm Worker	35	3	0	0	37	35	1,084	31
Garment Worker	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	9
General Worker	360	158	12	73	603	372	13,119	36

TABLE 28

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS[1] FISCAL YEARS 1984 AND 1985

	Fiscal Year 1984	Fiscal Year 1985	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,008	996	− 12	− 1.2
5b's[1]	96	90	− 6	− 6.3
5c's[1]	912	906	− 6	− 0.7
Total YOA Releasees[°]	928	846	− 82	− 8.8
Conditional	877	786	− 91	−10.4
Unconditional	51	60	9	17.6
Total Number Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,787	1,549	−238	−13.3
Number of Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	887	749	−138	−15.6
5b's	5	5	0	0.0
5c's	882	744	−138	−15.9
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	900	800	−100	−11.1

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch.

[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 120, for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

[°] These figures account for some individuals with a combination of straight time and YOA sentences.

TABLE 29

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT/THE 1977 ACT SPECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976-1985)[1]

		Inmates Sentenced Under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Eligibility	
Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A[2]	—
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	[illegible]	0.9
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Details of these two Acts are contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 130.

[2] Not applicable — Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

TABLE 30

DEATH ROW STATISTICS FISCAL YEAR 1985

Inmate Flows	**Male**		**Female**		**Total**
	White	**Non-White**	**White**	**Non-White**	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	17	16	0	0	33
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2	6	0	0	8
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	1	1	0	0	2
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	0	1	0	0	1
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	1*	0	0	0	1
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	18	21	0	0	39
Average Age of Death Row Inmates	33 years	28 years	n/a	n/a	30 years
Average Time Served on Death Row	3 yrs. 7 mos.	2 yrs. 9 mos.	n/a	n/a	3 yrs. 1 mo.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

* This inmate was executed after 7 years, 26 days on death row.

FIGURE 27

SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION,
AS OF JUNE 6, 1985

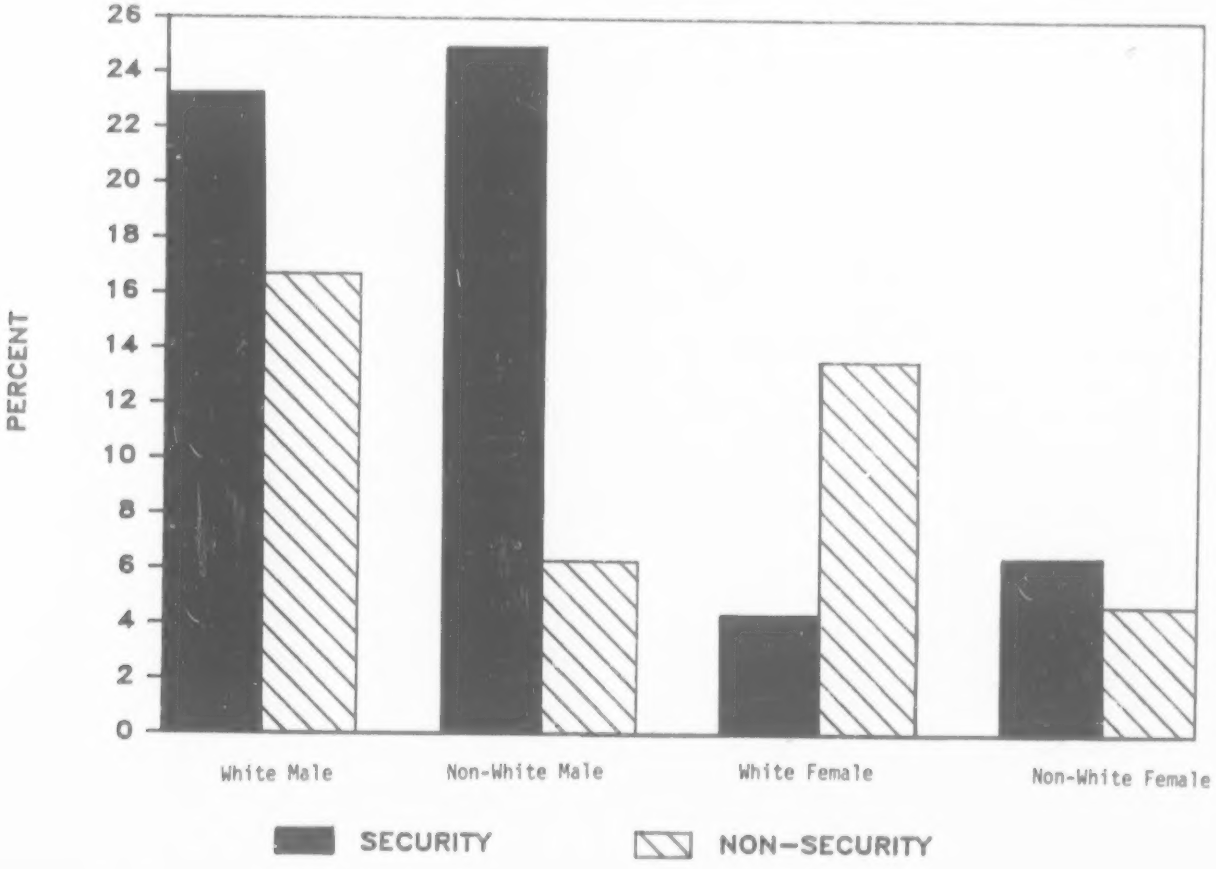


TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 16, 1985

	Male		Female		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total
Security Personnel[1]*	707 (23.2%)	759 (24.9%)	132 (4.3%)	194 (6.4%)	1,792 (58.7%)
Non-Security Personnel*	510 (16.7%)	191 (6.3%)	416 (13.6%)	142 (4.7%)	1,259 (41.3%)
SCDC TOTAL	1,217 (39.9%)	950 (31.1%)	548 (18.0%)	336 (11.0%)	3,051 (100.0%)

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: Correctional Officers, Correctional Officer Assistant Supervisors, Correctional Officer Supervisors, and Chief Correctional Officer Supervisors.

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 3,051 employees.

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1985 (JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Description	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Horticulture Trainee	48	6	5	17	75	53	1,598	31
Industries Trainee	24	1	1	0	24	24	670	28
Laundry Worker	17	4	0	0	20	17	418	25
Machine Operator Trainee	9	1	1	3	12	9	180	20
Road Maintenance Worker	15	0	0	0	15	15	293	20
Runner/Messenger	6	2	0	1	8	6	238	40
Sanitation Worker	5	0	0	0	5	5	79	16
Wash Rack Attendant	5	0	0	0	5	5	141	29
Auto Body Repair Trainee	24	4	4	12	43	28	835	30
Construction Trainee	34	18	10	21	81	43	1,092	26
Electrician Trainee	4	0	0	0	4	4	102	26
Electronic Repair Trainee	3	0	0	0	3	3	85	29
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	4	0	0	0	4	4	125	32
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	5	0	0	0	5	5	135	27
Mechanic Trainee	23	16	2	17	57	25	798	32
Welder Trainee	2	29	2	5	38	4	54	14
Landscape Laborer	17	3	4	2	24	20	623	32

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time inmates assigned and earning work credits.

TABLE 27

COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FY 1985
(JULY 1, 1984-JUNE 30, 1985)

	Community Programs		
Inmate Flows	**30-Day Pre-Release Program[1]**	**Work Release, Educational Release, Federal Programs[1]**	**Extended Work Release Program[1]**
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	48	607	325
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,286	2,178	447
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,225	2,073	546
Dismissed	93	453	42
Released	1,258	555	110
Paroled	644	422	230
Transferred to Other Programs	230	643	164
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	109	712	226

Source: The Division of Classification and Community Services' Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections, July, 1984-June, 1985.

[1] Please see Section D of the Appendix, page 122, for details of these programs.

APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

B. Youthful Offender Act

C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections

D. Community Programs

E. Legislation Relating to Supervised Furlough

F. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions

G. Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

H. Offense Classification

I. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility For Armed Robbery and Murder

J. FY 1985 Legislation Affecting the Department of Corrections

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.
>
> "The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

> Section 5b — This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.
>
> Section 5c — This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.
>
> Section 5d — This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Responsible Division	**Program Area Activity**
Human Services	R&E Intake Assessment; Psychological Services; Social Work Services; Sexual Offender Treatment Program; Recreation Services; Horticultural Services; Pastoral Care Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Furlough Programs; S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Agreement; Volunteer and Child Activity Services.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Services; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric and Ophthalmology Services; Physical Therapy Referral Services — Dermatology, Neurology and Urology Services, Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; Short-Term Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders; Supervised Furlough and Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act Releases.
Internal Affairs and Inspections (Inmate Relations Branch)	Investigate and evaluate complaints concerning inmates and submit recommendations when necessary; assist inmates who have been unable to resolve problems through existing channels.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. **30-Day Pre-Release Program:** All inmates who are to be released from SCDC or provisionally paroled. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

2. **Regular Work Release, Short-Term Work Release, Educational Release, Federal Referral Programs:** Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Release, Regular Work Release, Educational Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services.
3. **Extended Work Release Program:** This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

LEGISLATION RELATING TO SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

Supervised Furlough I: Pursuant to Section 24-13-710, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, the Supervised Furlough Program provides for first-time or second-time offenders committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections with a total sentence of over one year but not more than five years, for crimes other than (1) Murder, (2) Armed Robbery, (3) Criminal Sexual Assault, (4) Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, (5) Drug Trafficking, or (6) Kidnapping, to be released on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. These carefully selected and screened offenders have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence. Additional eligibility requirements for program placement include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for program placement;
2. Demonstrate a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society;
3. Have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in community-based programs and rehabilitative services.

Supervised Furlough II (also Section 24-13-710): By the authority granted under Article 9, Chapter 13 of Title 24, 1976 Code as amended upon approval by the Governor on June 13, 1983, the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough Program. The Act provides for the placement of inmates who qualify under the criteria to be placed on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. In order to be released under the Supervised Furlough II Program, an inmate: must *not* have been sentenced to life imprisonment; must *not* have been sentenced for any of the following crimes — Murder, Armed Robbery, Criminal Sexual Assault (1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree), Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Drug Trafficking, Non-Support, Contempt of Court, Violation of the Habitual Offender Act, Lewd Act on a Child, Assault with Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct, Felony DUI, Voluntary Manslaughter, Involuntary Manslaughter or Accessory Before the Fact of any of the above offenses; must *not* have any pending holds, wanteds, or detainers; must *not* be confined to lock-up for investigation or disciplinary action on placement date; must *not* be released directly from Psychiatric Unit; must *not* have been removed from participation in a community program during the six months prior to Supervised Furlough eligibility date; must *not* have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; must *not* have a pending adjustment committee action; must *not* be a participant in the Extended Work Release Program; must *not* have escaped during the six months prior to Supervised Furlough eligibility date; must have a claimed place of residence with a verifiable address within the State of South Carolina which is approved by the Department of Parole and Community Corrections; must be within six months of the expiration of sentence; must have served at least six months toward the sentence; must have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to eligibility date; and must have served the minimum time of a mandatory minimum sentence.

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

Planning District III (Catawba)[*]
- Union
- York

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)[*]
- Chester
- Lancaster

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District VI (Santee-Lynches)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

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[*] This district is distributed among the Appalachian and Midlands Correctional Regions.

APPENDIX G

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

- Judicial Circuit #1
    - Calhoun
    - Dorchester
    - Orangeburg

- Judicial Circuit #2
    - Aiken
    - Bamberg
    - Barnwell

- Judicial Circuit #3
    - Clarendon
    - Lee
    - Sumter
    - Williamsburg

- Judicial Circuit #4
    - Chesterfield
    - Darlington
    - Dillon
    - Marlboro

- Judicial Circuit #5
    - Kershaw
    - Richland

- Judicial Circuit #6
    - Chester
    - Fairfield
    - Lancaster
    - Hampton
    - Jasper

- Judicial Circuit #7
    - Cherokee
    - Spartanburg

- Judicial Circuit #8
    - Abbeville
    - Greenwood
    - Laurens
    - Newberry

- Judicial Circuit #9
    - Charleston
    - Berkeley

- Judicial Circuit #10
    - Anderson
    - Oconee

- Judicial Circuit #11
    - Edgefield
    - Lexington
    - McCormick
    - Saluda

- Judicial Circuit #12
    - Florence
    - Marion

- Judicial Circuit #13
    - Greenville
    - Pickens

- Judicial Circuit #14
    - Allendale
    - Beaufort
    - Colleton

- Judicial Circuit #15
    - Georgetown
    - Horry

- Judicial Circuit #16
    - Union
    - York

APPENDIX H

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
(Alphabetized)

- Anti-Trust
- Arson
- Assault
  - Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
  - Intimidation
  - Assault and Battery

- Bribery
  - Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
  - Conflict of Interest
  - Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
  - Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

- Burglary
  - Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
  - Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
  - Possession of Burglary Tools

- Commercialized Sex Offenses
  - Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
  - Procurement for Prostitution
  - Prostitution

- Conservation
  - Animals/Birds/Fish
  - Environment
  - License Stamp

- Crimes Against Persons

- Damage to Property
  - Damage to Property (Business, Private, or Public Property)
  - Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

- Dangerous Drugs
  - Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
    - Hallucinogen
    - Heroin
    - Opium
    - Cocaine
    - Synthetic Narcotics
    - Marijuana
    - Amphetamines
    - Barbiturates
    - Legend Drugs
  - Possession of Narcotic Equipment

- Drunkenness

- Election Laws

- Embezzlement

- Extortion
  - Blackmail by Threatening:
    - Injury to Person
    - Damage to Property

- Family Offenses
  - Neglect
  - Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
  - Bigamy
  - Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
  - Non-Support

- Flight/Escape
  - Flight to Avoid Prosecution
  - Aiding Prison Escape
  - Harboring Escapee
  - Escape
  - Attempted Escape

- Forgery and Counterfeiting
  - Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
  - Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
  - Forgery Free Text

- Fraudulent Activities
  - Swindling
  - Mail Fraud
  - Impersonation
  - False Statement
  - Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
  - Insufficient Funds for Checks

- Gambling
  - Bookmaking
  - Card/Dice Operation
  - Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods
  - Lottery
  - Sports Tampering
  - Transmitting Wager Information

- Health/Safety
  - Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
  - Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 16, 1985[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	636	497	103	600	2,806	4.4
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Ctr.	14	12	2	14	178	12.7
Catawba Work Release Center	7	7	0	7	88	12.6
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	114	92	18	110	488	4.3
Dutchman Correctional Institution	147	118	19	137	488	3.3
Givens Youth Correction Center	17	16	1	17	117	6.9
Greenwood Correctional Center	17	13	3	16	89	5.2
Livesay Work Release Center	9	8	0	8	92	10.2
Northside Correctional Center	29	24	4	28	225	7.8
Perry Correctional Institution	279	204	56	260	1,041	3.7
Regional Training and Transportation Officers	3	3	0	3	—	—
Midlands Correctional Region	1,099	873	205	1,078	5,102	4.6
Aiken Youth Correction Center	40	33	7	40	248	6.2
Campbell Work Release Center	12	9	2	11	156	13.0
Central Correctional Institution	334	296	30	326	1,256	3.8
Goodman Correctional Institution	39	33	6	39	271	6.9
Kirkland Correctional Institution	231	193	28	221	835	3.6
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	8	6	2	8	71	8.9
Manning Correctional Institution	85	75	10	85	491	5.8
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center	42	44	0	44	203	4.8
State Park Correctional Center	57	36	21	57	162	2.8
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit						
Women's Work Release Unit						
Stevenson Correctional Institution	37	31	7	38	144	3.9
Walden Correctional Institution	33	26	5	31	214	6.5
Wateree River Correctional Institution	77	65	12	77	617	8.0
Watkins Pre-Release Center	17	15	2	17	118	6.9
Women's Correctional Center	87	11	73	84	316	3.6

TABLE 32 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 16, 1985[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Coastal Correctional Region	81	70	8	78	627	7.7
Coastal Work Release Center	17	14	3	17	124	7.3
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	56	49	4	53	409	7.3
Palmer Work Release Center	8	7	1	8	94	11.8
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,816[3]	1,440	316	1,756[4]	8,539*	4.7

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training.

[1] This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2] Fiscal Year average.

[3] This number excludes 33 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, 2 for the Get Smart Team, and 1 for Lieber Correctional Institution not yet opened.

[4] This number excludes 33 assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, 2 on the Get Smart Team, and 1 at the Lieber Correctional Institution not yet opened.

* Due to rounding the individual facility averages do not add up to the overall facility average.

Homicide
  Willful Killing/Family/Non-Family
  Willful Killing/Public Officer
  Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
  Involuntary Manslaughter
  Voluntary Manslaughter
  Poisoning

Immigration
  Illegal Entry
  False Citizenship
  Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
  Eavesdropping Information/Order
  Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
  Open Sealed Communication
  Trespassing
  Wiretapping
  Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping
  Kidnapping for Ransom
  Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
  Hostage for Escape
  Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
  Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
  Pursesnatching without Force
  Shoplifting
  Housebreaking
  Grand Larceny
  Pickpocket

License Violation
  Conducting Funeral without License

Liquor
  Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Miscellaneous Crimes
  Accessory to a Felony
  Criminal Conspiracy
  Unremoved Container Door
  Keeping Child Out of School
  Misconduct in Office
  Possession of Tools for Crime
  Slander/Libel
  Tatooing

Morals/Decency Crimes

Obscene Materials
  Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
  Perjury
  Contempt of Court
  Misconduct of Judicial Officer
  Contempt of Congress/Legislature
  Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
  Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police
  Resisting Officer
  Obstructing Criminal Investigation
  Making False Report
  Evidence Destroying
  Refusing to Aid Officer
  Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
  Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes

Public Peace
  Anarchism
  Engaging In/Inciting Riot
  Unlawful Assembly
  False Fire Alarm
  Harassing Communication
  Desecrating Flag
  Disorderly Conduct
  Disturbing the Peace
  Curfew Violation
  Littering

Robbery
  Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
  Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
  Pursesnatching
  Bank Robbery
  Highway Robbery
  Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
  Fondling of Child
  Homosexual Act
  Incest
  Indecent Exposure

- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish

Smuggling
- Smuggling:
  - Contraband
  - In Prison
  - To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Safe Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sales/Liquor Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Felony Driving Under the Influence
- Driving Under:
  - Suspension
  - The Influence of Drugs/Liquor

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb

APPENDIX I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. **Armed Robbery**

   The Armed Robbery Act (Section 16-11-330, *South Carolina Code of Laws*, 1976), signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of no more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. **Murder**

   This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977 (Section 16-3-20, *South Carolina Code of Laws*, 1976), provides: "that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."

APPENDIX J

FY 1985 LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The following bills affecting SCDC were passed by the General Assembly in the Fiscal Year 1984-85 legislative session:

H2120 A bill to amend Section 16-3-20, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, relating to the punishment for murder, so as to provide that when the Governor commutes a sentence of death, the commutee is not eligible for parole and to provide that no person sentenced for murder may receive any work release credits, good-time credits, or any other credit that would reduce the mandatory twenty-year imprisonment required by this section.

S258 A bill to amend 16-11-310, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, relating to burglary and to amend Article 5, Chapter 11 of Title 16 relating to offenses, against property by adding Sections 16-11-311, 16-11-312, and 16-11-313 so as to provide for the crimes of burglary in the first, second, and third degree, all of which are felonies, to provide penalties for violations, and to repeal Section 16-11-320 relating to the crime of housebreaking which is not burglary.